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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with showers. 2-13 (35-55). LONDON: Tuesday, occasional showers. 5-12 (41-54). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. 9-11 (46-52). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy. 0-8 (32-50). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 2-6

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Algeria ..... 4.00 Dns. India ..... Rs. 10 Nigeria ..... 70 K.
Austria ..... 13 S. Iran ..... 125 Rials Norway ..... 3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain ..... 0.500 Din Israel ..... I.£38.00 Oman ..... 0.600 Rials
Belgium ..... 26 B.Fr. Italy ..... 600 Lire Portugal ..... 30 Esc.
Canada ..... C.$ 0.95 Jordan ..... 310 Fils Qatar ..... 5.50 Rials
Cyprus ..... 300 Mils Kenya ..... Sh. 13.00 Saudi Arabia ..... 5.00 Rials
Denmark ..... 4.25 D.Kr. Kuwait ..... 400 Fils Spain ..... 60 Ptas.
Egypt ..... 75 P. Lebanon ..... $3.00 Sweden ..... 3.50 S.Kr.
Eire ..... 30 P. Libya ..... LDis. 0.25 Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland ..... 3.50 F.M. Luxembourg ..... 26 L.Fr. Tunisia ..... 0.375 Din
France ..... 3.50 F. Madeira ..... 32.5 Esc. Turkey ..... T.C. 37.50
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Sadat Offers Permanent Asylum s Shah Enters Hospital Near Cairo

By Edward Cody

RO, March 24 (WP) — The ed shah of Iran, drawn and ased, checked into Cairo's ospital under heavy guard to- ight began what President r Sadat said will be perma- sylum in Egypt.

shah's sudden departure yes- from Panama, where he had since Dec. 15, confused ef- to secure the release of Ameri- ostages in the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran. It also exposed Mr. Sadat to renewed criticism from his Arab opponents who support Iran's Islamic revolution, and raised the possibility of increased resentment among Egypt's Moslem fundamentalists.

Iranians today were summoned by Tehran Radio to march massively tomorrow in front of the occupied U.S. Embassy to show their displeasure at the shah's flight from Panama to Egypt. Jonathan Randal of The Washington Post reported from Tehran.

Informed sources said that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had given his blessings to the demonstrations. Formally backed by the Revolutionary Guards, oil workers and various clerical societies, including the influential theological society in Qom, the demonstrations appeared to lend official support to the militant Islamic students who have held an estimated 50 Americans hostage at the embassy since Nov. 4.

Radio Tehran developed the familiar theme that Egypt was yet another American protege and that Iran will never abandon its quest to bring the shah home to stand trial. "Let them take the shah anywhere they like for operations," the radio said in noting the shah's need for a spleen operation and reiterating Iranian claims that he was not ill. "The shah can lose as many parts of his body as he likes, but we will finally get him," Mr. Randal reported.

[Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, one of the most uncompromising members of the Iranian clergy, today accused the United States of having engineered the shah's move to Egypt and warned that Mr. Sadat will "have to pay for his dirty act," The New York Times reported from Rome.

[At a press conference in Rome during a stopover on his way to Libya, Sheikh Khalkhali said the fate of the American hostages was "in the hands of President Carter." "The United States is delaying the hostages' release by blocking the return of the shah and his money to Iran," he said. His remarks were translated into Italian from Farsi by one of his followers.

["The hostages who are innocent will be pardoned by the imam (Ayatollah Khomeini) and set free, and those who are spies or conspirators will be brought to court and sent to jail," he said. "I hope they can be freed soon, we are tired of being their hotel keepers," The Times reported]

[In Washington, the White House said that Iran would bear full responsibility if American hostages were tried as spies, United Press International reported.]

Welcomed by Sadat

Mr. Sadat defiantly underscored his willingness to accept the fallen monarch, driving to Cairo airport to welcome him and accompanying him in a helicopter to the 300-bed Military Hospital in the southern suburb of Maadi.

The shah, with his wife, Farah, and a half-dozen aides, occupied Rooms 201-215 on the third floor of a wing overlooking the Nile. The 60-year-old shah's voice was frail as he warded off reporters' questions, saying, "We will have ample time to talk after the operation."

Mr. Sadat has assigned a 15-man team of Egypt's best doctors to look after the shah; they immediately prepared for possible surgery to remove the shah's spleen, believed affected by cancer. Dr. Salah Shahbandar, head of the Egyptian Cancer Institute, said that splenectomies are relatively routine at the hospital, which has a high reputation in Egypt, but that in the shah's weakened condition any surgery is dangerous.

Dr. Fouad Nur, a military physician on the shah's Egyptian team, cast doubt on the possibility of the shah's American doctors performing the operation. Treatment will be by Egyptian surgeons, he told the official Middle East news agency.

Mr. Sadat broke relations last May with the new government in Tehran and has made it clear he has no intention of forcing the shah to leave. Foreign Ministry officials de-

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U.S. Aides Fear Shah's Leaving Panama May Prolong Hostages' Captivity in Iran

By Bernard Gwertzman

ASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI) — Ranking Carter admin- ation officials said yesterday the failure of the United es to persuade the deposed h of Iran to remain in Panama probably set back significant- he chances for an end soon to 141-day-old crisis with Iran r the American hostages.

ublicly, the administration ght to put the best possible in- retation on events. But pri- ely, officials involved in the ind-the-scenes negotiations extremely disturbed by the st turn of events caused by the sion of the former monarch, hammed Reza Pahlavi, to re- the advice offered by Presi- Carter's top aides, Hamilton lan and Lloyd Cutler, to stay Panama and undergo his need- operation for the removal of a erous spleen.

n official said that the shah very angry with Panamanian horities for a variety of rea- s, including a belief that they e overcharging him and his ose for their stay in that coun- The shah and his wife were s mad at Panama's willing- ness to allow Iran to use its courts to try to secure the shah's extradition. The medical dispute that arose in the last two weeks was the last straw, the official said.

What concerned the officials here was that the shah's decision not only was a blow at Mr. Carter's political prestige in the United States, but more important, would probably be seen in Iran as evidence of some U.S.-backed plot for the shah to evade extradition.

Since Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran has put considerable importance on trying to extradite the shah through legal means, the failure of that effort is seen as probably helping to increase the power of those forces in Iran, particularly the militants controlling the U.S. Embassy, who are opposed to ending the crisis with the United States.

This means that the chances for a quick release of the estimated 50 Americans now in their 21st week of detention were quite slim, officials said.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security affairs adviser, however, sought to describe the latest developments in the most constructive light possible. Mr. Brzezinski was asked if the shah's departure for Egypt would complicate the hostage situation.

"I would certainly expect it not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



UPI

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi arrives at a Panamanian airstrip to begin a flight to Egypt.



Associated Press

Firemen fight the blaze at the Italian Consulate in London.

Italy's London Consulate Is Destroyed in Explosion

LONDON, March 24 (AP) — An explosion today destroyed the Italian Consulate in London's Belgravia district but there were no apparent casualties, Scotland Yard said.

Cmdr. Peter Duffy, of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said that an Italian national was arrested at his home soon after the blast. But the commander declined to link the explosion to Italian terrorists.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said that forensic experts believed no explosives had been involved. But the blast may have resulted from a firebomb that ignited the natural gas supply in the building, he said. A spokesman for the local gas agency said, however, that it did not look as if the blast had been caused by a gas leak.

The Italian consul said that the building was not occupied when the blast occurred. Authorities evacuated more than 100 residents from homes around the consulate.

Envoy Inspects Scene

The Italian ambassador to Britain, Andrea Cagiati, inspected the damage, picking his way over debris to look inside the shell of the consulate. He said that he was surprised and upset. "The only positive thing is that nobody was injured and there have been no casualties," he said.

It took more than 50 firemen to control the blaze. "The roof is off and the front of the building has collapsed," a fire department spokesman said. "All the floors have been damaged by fire."

Amanda Rolt, a 19-year-old student who lives in a top floor apartment two doors from the consulate, reported smelling gas soon before the explosion.

"My bed jumped and the whole building shook," she said. "I looked out of the window and smoke was just pouring into the street."

3 Killed, 1 Wounded By Gunmen in Italy

TURIN, March 24 (Reuters) — Three carabinieri national policemen were killed near here and a professor was shot in the legs in Genoa today. Telephone callers claimed the attacks for the Red Brigades guerrillas.

The carabinieri were shot on a public bus making an early morning run. The bus driver was then forced to drive the gunmen to where an escape car was waiting for them. In Genoa, Prof. Giancarlo Moretti was shot by four youths at the local university, police said.

EEC Postpones Summit, Citing Crisis in Italy

By Axel Krause

PARIS, March 24 (IHT) — With the European Economic Community facing a possible crisis over Britain's contribution, EEC leaders postponed their summit meeting scheduled for Brussels next Monday and Tuesday.

No new date was set but officials of member governments said it was likely that the summit meeting would take place late next month.

The reason cited for the postponement was the political crisis in Italy. Francesco Cossiga, who until June 30 holds the six-month rotating presidency of the EEC Council, is attempting to form a new government in Rome. Mr. Cossiga, a Christian Democrat, was named premier-designate yesterday four days after his minority government resigned.

But the postponement also was seen by EEC leaders as a highly convenient way — some officials said an essential way — to continue trying to resolve the issue of Britain's net contribution to the EEC budget, presently estimated at $2.2 billion for this year. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants her country's contribution reduced substantially.

Since EEC leaders adjourned their previous Dublin summit meeting last Nov. 30, virtually no progress has been made on this and related issues involving EEC countries and Britain, such as agriculture and energy policy, officials said.

A French government spokesman said tonight that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had been preparing to attend the summit meeting but that France had accepted the decision to postpone. He added that the government considered it indispensable that the delay be used to put forward solutions to the problems under discussion.

"The summit for next week could have evolved into a real Common Market crisis," said a senior West German official in Bonn. "Now we have more time to find a solution . . . and the more time we have, the more hope there is" of resolving the EEC budget and related issues, he added.

Government sources in Rome said that Mr. Cossiga would contact other EEC leaders in the next few days to agree on a new date. West German and French sources said tonight that they favored a date at the end of April.

Officials interviewed today in several EEC capitals insisted that the postponement was largely an Italian idea and should not be viewed as an attempt to avoid a major crisis over the budget issue.

"Our view is the same as France's, namely that the move made sense, but our positions related to the EEC-British questions have not changed," the West German official said. "It was up to Mrs. Thatcher to climb down from her positions at the summit, not us, and it still will be up to Britain to show signs of willingness to compromise."

In Brussels an EEC source said that, for Britain, Italy's internal political crisis was the only acceptable reason for postponement of the summit meeting. "In no way is Britain seizing on Italy's problems as a pretext to delay the budget confrontration . . . There was no deal," the source said.

There were no signs, however, that the issues could be any better resolved a month from now.

West German Stand

Bonn officials often have said that the budget issue could not be resolved in isolation and that the West German government has suggested that Britain be ready to make concessions in such areas as energy, fisheries and lamb exports. The lamb issue has been a heated controversy between France and Britain. "We are not insisting that these issues be tied to a package but they must be taken up in a summit and considered equally," the senior West German official said.

Mrs. Thatcher said last week, however, that Britain would not be prepared to link such issues to Britain's budget contribution although, she said, all these questions could be discussed during the summit.

Mrs. Thatcher also said that, if an equitable solution was not found, Britain would consider withholding its contributions to the EEC budget, which are based on the value-added tax and other forms of nationally collected taxes.

Strikes, Marches, Resignations Considered

rabs Pledge to Resist Jews in Hebron

y William Claiborne

RON, Occupied West Bank, 24 (WP) — Palestinian lead- moderate and radical affilia- day bitterly assailed the Is- binet's decision to establish ish boarding schools in the f Hebron, saying that it was step in the Judaization of ely Arab towns throughout t Bank.

ing at the municipal hall he Arab leaders vowed to campaign of general strikes, marches and, if necessary, signations in response to the government decision yester- "recreate a Jewish presence" on officials called upon the 40,000 Arab residents to o speak or sell merchandise sh civilian settlers from the Kiryat Arba settlement and working for them. Until ost Hebronites have main- a courteous, if not friendly, relationship with the set-

Violence Feared

Fahad Kawasme, describ- constituents in Hebron as miserable and nervous," pre- that the Israeli decision exacerbate tensions between nd Arabs and possibly lead ace.

means trouble in Hebron," awasme said. "There is trou- n the settlers live in Kiryat utside Hebron. How will it they settle inside the city?"

e have been occasional between Arabs and Jews in bron area, most notably the ooting of two Arab high students a year ago in during a rock-throwing tration against Kiryat Arba ts, and the reprisal murder hth of a Kiryat Arba yeshiva as he walked alone through 's Arab market.

ough Israel has about 60 ru- elements in the West Bank, ed by about 8,000 persons, icy of this and previous gov- ts has been to bar Jews from in densely populated Arab hd towns. The Cabinet deci- sterday appeared to reverse licy, although officials said h settlement proposal would idered on its merits.

ough Israel has insisted that o intention of displacing Ar- m Hebron, or expropriating property, Mr. Kawasme and porters seemed beyond con- of that.

k at Jerusalem after the ar," he said. "They started st one house, then another other. They started with one [quarter-acre], then another and another. Now, there are Jews in East Jerusalem."

r Elias Freij of Bethlehem, generally regarded as a moderate, called the Israeli Cabinet decision "short-sighted, arrogant, unproductive and explosive," and said that it would increase Jewish-Arab tensions.

But it appeared that unless Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his ruling Likud Bloc exerted parliamentary coalition discipline in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, which will review the Cabinet decision, the Hebron plan might run into trouble.

Twelve of the committee's 25 members, including the opposition Labor Party members, are certain to vote against the Cabinet ruling. But enough of the remaining members — all in the coalition — are said to be opposed, so that coalition discipline would be required to adopt the measure.

Even if the Hebron ruling were defeated in the Knesset committee, however, Mr. Begin could resort to one of several parliamentary maneuvers to put it into effect. He could reconvene the Cabinet to adopt the ruling again, or he could apply the Knesset practice of having dissident coalition members on the committee replaced by loyalists. There is no precedent for a parliamentary committee overruling the Cabinet.

Squatters Evicted

TEL AVIV, March 24 (UPI) — About 200 troops forcibly evicted 50 squatters from an illegally built outpost in the occupied northern Sinai today and dismantled it, military spokesmen said. The squatters vowed to try again.

Warning by Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 24 (Reuters) — Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, said today that Israel would violate the Geneva Convention and a series of UN resolutions if it went ahead with the Jewish schools in Hebron.

Chad Fighting Continues; 220 Evacuated

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, March 24 — French officials today reported hundreds of people have been killed in three days of fighting between political factions in the civil-war torn Chad.

They said that French military transport planes and ferry boats today evacuated the U.S. ambassador and at least 220 other Americans and Europeans who had sought safety at the French Embassy in the embattled capital city of Ndjamena.

Ambassador and Mrs. Donald Norland and about 30 other Americans escaped bloody street fighting, where fresh clashes between warring factions intensified yesterday after the collapse of a tenuous truce. The cease-fire had followed a two-day battle in which dozens of people were killed, French radio reported.

Yesterday's fighting erupted between supporters loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei and his opponent, Defense Minister Hissene Habre, one-time leader of Moslem guerrilla forces, for dominance of the landlocked country.

"We have no exact figures of the number of dead," a Foreign Ministry source said today in Paris. "There are certainly fewer than the 700, which has been quoted, although we understand they are in the hundreds."

French authorities planning to airlift a total of about 500 Europeans out of Chad had been concerned the planes might be fired upon by the factions, each of which is armed with light artillery and rockets, officials said.

Reports reaching Paris said rival government groups, ignoring yesterday's French-arranged cease-fire, were trying to summon reinforcements to the capital. They also indicated that a third, heavily armed military faction was moving its forces from a base 50 miles south of Ndjamena to join Mr. Oueddei's group.

The third group is commanded by Wadal Abdel Kader Kamoogue, vice president in the politically and racially divided government that was set up following a peace settlement last August.

Officials said French paratroopers and marines in Ndjamena remained under orders to keep out of the struggle and to limit their duty to the protection of foreign residents. One French soldier was killed and another wounded by stray bullets at the start of yesterday's renewed fighting.

Chad, formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, has been troubled since independence from France in 1960 by rivalry between the Moslem herdsmen of the northern desert and grasslands, and the Christian black population of the south.

The recent days' fighting rekindled the bitterness of the civil war that ended last August. In the last month of the fighting, 5,000 people were reported to have been massacred.

Last year's accord, worked out with Nigerian mediation efforts, was the fourth agreement to be drafted after six months of peace talks. The three previous agreements collapsed almost immediately after signature.

Three officials, Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl, Interior Minister Mahamat Abba and Public Works Minister Abdulaye Adam Danna recently threatened to resign if the peace pact was not respected.

Under the agreement, Ndjamena was to be demilitarized by Feb. 5 and a neutral, peace-keeping force from Guinea, Benin and the Congo established. But so far only the Congo has sent troops to Chad.

France withdrew about 1,500 paratroopers from Chad last fall, following the peace agreement signed in the Nigerian capital of Lagos, and set up a provisional government with members from 11 different factions.

Singapore Thrives Amid Well-Programmed Insularity

International Herald Tribune Editor Mort Rosenblum recently returned to Singapore where he was a correspondent from 1970 to 1973. Here is his report:

By Mort Rosenblum

SINGAPORE (IHT) — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has produced the world's first test-tube country. In clinical terms, father and nation are in fine shape.

The island city-state glistens with wealth. Chinese, Malays and Indians work together in harmony. Sixty-five percent of Singaporeans live in low-cost high-rise apartments, many built on land that wasn't even here six years ago. The streets, free of muggers and reckless drivers, are clean enough for breakfast service. Investors and tourists jam more than 70 tinsel and plastic hotels. In 1979, with much of the world in the doldrums, Singapore's economy grew 9.3 percent, about average for the decade, and it is doing well in 1980. Inflation last year was 4 percent; unemployment was 3.3 percent. The per-capita gross national product surpasses $3,000, second in Asia only to Japan.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

For many of Singapore's 2.3 million inhabitants, this is a paradise of comfort and opportunity. For others, it is sterile and stifling. "Sure life is good here," remarked one foreigner with long experience on the island. "But this is Disneyland with a lobotomy."

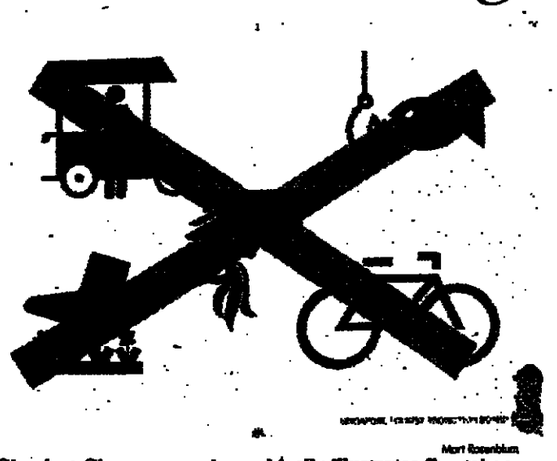
The government — Mr. Lee, his Cabinet and a parliament composed of 69 members of his People's Action Party (PAP) — makes no bones about its role in society.

Warns a tourist brochure:

"Male visitors are advised to have their hair cut if it reaches below the top of their shirt collar. The authorities frown on long hair. Please note that long-haired persons will be served last at all government departments and offices."

Except for racetrack betting and the official lottery, gambling is forbidden. The brochure notes: "Be careful not to be pulled into a game of cards or chance by anyone, even if it be in the privacy of a home or a hotel room."

And, it adds, " . . . For those in possession of more than 15 grams of heroin or morphine and presumed to be trafficking in drugs, the penalty is death."



Mort Rosenblum

Sign in a Singapore park graphically illustrates five taboos.

The island's labor leader, Devan Nair, recently decried in Parliament "the snooty arty-crafty" Singaporeans who reject materialism.

Mr. Lee, in one speech, likened his people to the pocket calculators on sale in the island's forest of multistory shopping centers: "Some mini-calculators can take more programming than others."

Parents are advised not to have more than two children, and they face "disincentives" — such as higher taxes and fewer benefits — if they do. Tidiness is enforced by fines of up to $250 for dropping a chewing-gum wrapper on the ground. Persistent campaigns advise people to speak Mandarin (the official language of China and Taiwan) instead of Chinese dialects, and to exercise properly and eat wisely.

Dr. Koh Tai Ann, senior lecturer at the University of Singapore, wrote to the Straits Times: "One notes a tendency on the part of government leaders . . . to view the people as digits, buttons to be pressed, gears to be shifted, cogs, units which can be plugged into systems or beings without moral volition who have to be moved by carrots and sticks."

Mr. Lee insists that tough measures and careful planning have been essential to create a viable Singapore because of its difficult beginnings.

The former British colony gained independence along with Malaya, as Malaysia, in 1963. But, in political turmoil, Singapore left the federation two years later. The island, bereft of natural resources and peopled with ethnic groups mistrustful of one another, had a dubious future.

Mr. Lee's party polled a heavy legislative majority in 1959 — before full sovereignty — and he has won every election since. At the start, he exercised democracy with a heavy hand. Communists were banned outright. He jailed opponents and shut down newspapers that criticized him. Again and again, the word *inculcate* surfaced in planning councils as the government relentlessly created a national identity.

Little escaped Mr. Lee's attention as he fashioned what was called "the rugged society." At dress rehearsals for the National Day parade, he stood on the city hall steps and personally directed out-of-step schoolgirl marching bands.

Leaders absorbed Western technology while filtering out what they called the permissiveness of Western cultures. There were discotheques, but songs suspected of hinting at drug use (such as "Puff, the Magic Dragon") were prohibited.

Mr. Lee stamped out corruption effectively and swiftly, even forbidding business lunches for civil servants. He encouraged foreign investment with a docile labor force and a reasonable tax structure. Tourists were lured by the slogan of "Instant Asia," a combination of easy shopping and sanitized exotica.

The island was too small with only 225 square miles — about one-eighth the size of Rhode Island — so the prime minister reclaimed huge tracts of marshy shore for housing, industry and port facilities. Colonial estates were demolished and graveyards were moved to build new thoroughfares.

Chinese quarters and Malay villages were razed; people were resettled into small, uniform apartments that cost little to buy, on easy terms. Factories and shops were built near housing projects so residents would not have to travel crowded roads.

At first, Singapore lived largely by handling neighboring countries' commerce. Mr. Lee made it a financial center and, shortly afterward, the island was exporting its own cameras, electronic gear, textiles and other

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Singaporean workers clear site for yet another new building.

Singapore Thriving, Based On Programmed Insularity

(Continued from Page 1)

finished products. Its shipyards expanded dramatically, and oil refineries were built on forgotten little islands off the coast.

Singapore Airlines, with Concorde service to London and a large fleet of wide-bodied jets, now carries the tiny nation's colors around the world. Mr. Lee, a pragmatic and thoughtful analyst of world affairs, assumes an international role that lends weight to Singapore's foreign policy.

Economic planners are now developing sophisticated new skill-intensive technology in an attempt to surpass other Asian nations with lower wage structures and larger work forces.

Politically, the government's main problem is fine-tuning its society. Opposition parties surface at elections, but few provide a credible alternative. The PAP controls communications and it makes the election rules. It spots talented young politicians early and brings them into the system. Besides, most people are happy with the government's record.

Mr. Lee released most political prisoners recently, and, by some measures, the 57-year-old prime minister is relaxing his tight hold. But he is still concerned that the insulated society may be in danger.

He worries aloud to visitors that the inevitable Westernization accompanying modernization might erode the Confucian values on which his nation is built.

"Sometimes we do things which might seem a bit rough," allows Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, the foreign minister and a chief architect of the society. "But as we get more affluent, other aberrations begin for which we must find solutions. It is like pushing a rock up a mountain. The higher you push, the more gravity is pulling it down."

A popular new term here — moneytheism — denotes the clear trend toward amassing wealth with little concern for other aspects of life. The old Buddhist shrines, Moslem mosques and colonial-style churches are overshadowed by temples of transistors, which offer the latest gadgetry to newly affluent Singaporeans.

"The other day there was a newspaper ad saying, 'Now that you have your second Mercedes, it's time to consider living in such and such a housing development,' " remarked a diplomat's wife, her lip curling in distaste. "How Singaporean."

Former residents, back for another look, routinely remark at the absence of Singapore's old charm. Author Paul Theroux, who came back for a visit, wrote in "The Great Railway Bazaar:"

"I felt as if I was being destroyed by the noise — the hammering, the traffic, the radios, the yelling — and I had discovered Singaporeans to be rude, aggressive, cowardly and inhospitable, full of vague racial fears and responsive to any bullying authority."

But for some, those judgments are too harsh. They stay happily, returning to favorite untouched corners for chili crabs, waterskiing in jungle-lined channels and earning money.

"It's easy to say how terrible it is that quaint old Chinatown is going," noted Harold Stephens, a U.S. writer who still comes back often and likes it. "But did you ever try to live in one of those places?"

As Mr. Lee himself admits in private, the test for Singapore is still to come — with the generation born as independent Singaporeans. The rarified environment can only last a limited time. So far, complaints are muted.

An Australian political analyst summed it up: "This place is like a ruddy test tube, all right, and so far it's fine. But they keep adding a bit of this, and some of that. One day, they might toss in the wrong strain and create a monster."

Saudis Reported To Plan High Oil Output Until July

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia is likely to keep oil output at a high of 9.5 million barrels a day, at least until July, ensuring that cuts by other producers do not lead to a shortage, oil industry sources said today.

They said that the Saudis had not yet formally announced production levels for the second quarter of the year. But they noted a series of reports from the Middle East, including one last weekend by the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey predicting that the Saudis would stay at the 9.5-million-barrel mark.

Saudi Arabia increased output to this level, by one million barrels a day, after the Iranian revolution last year reduced Iranian production and led to a shortage of oil. The Saudis review their oil production rate every three months.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani was reported to have said earlier this month that Saudi Arabia would not maintain its current rate of oil production throughout the year.

Communists Accuse Other Parties of Conspiracy

Marchais Case Develops Into Political Issue

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 24 (NYT) — A bitter exchange that began with a French magazine's publication of a document concerning the wartime record of the Communist Party leader, Georges Marchais, has developed into a full-scale political issue, with the Communists denouncing what they are calling the Political Conspiracy of the Gang of Three.

That headline, in the Friday issue of L'Humanite, the party newspaper, referred to the three other major French parties — the Communists' one-time Socialist allies, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy and Jacques Chirac's neo-Gaullists. It was a striking intensification of the war of words that at first concerned Mr. Marchais and a few publications and drew general condemnation from political leaders, who deplored bringing personalities into what they said should be a campaign of ideas and issues.

The next election, for the presidency, is not due until May, 1981, but the campaign is already in full swing and the Communists, who used to be charged with tacit collusion with the Gaullists, are making it appear that they are looking for a fight on all three fronts.

They have accused Jean-Francois Revel, a notably independent journalist who is editor of the magazine L'Express, of being an instrument of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the other party leaders. Mr. Revel had published a document that, he said, proved that Mr. Marchais was still working in Nazi Germany in May, 1944, a time when he said that he had escaped to France.

Libel Case

The document and what it may or may not prove are important because Mr. Marchais swore under oath in a libel case he initiated several years ago that he was back in France by May, 1943; the matter is also important because of the voters' continuing sensitivity to the wartime records of politicians.

Mr. Revel said that his disclosures should induce the Communists to declare Mr. Marchais unfit to be their presidential candidate. The Communists, with a monolithic voice that echoed none of the internal arguments roiling the party during the last year or so, have said that the document is both a forgery and a Nazi paper that has been falsely interpreted.

A few days ago the prosecutor at Augsburg, West Germany, where the document was found in wartime archives, filed suit for breach of privacy on behalf of an unnamed person against local officials who unearthed it for L'Express. That added to the mystery of what the paper really proved and why Mr. Marchais has been so discreet about his whereabouts during the year in question. He has resolutely denied that he was in Germany, and he keeps promising, but has yet to deliver, concrete evidence that he was in France.

The tumult led to publication of further asserted disclosures, without actual publication of documents but with the statement that they exist, by the pro-Socialist paper Le Matin and the weekly Le Nouvel Observateur, saying that Mr. Marchais attended a Communist Party school in Moscow during most of 1955.

Nouvel Observateur

Le Nouvel Observateur, but not Le Matin, said that Mr. Marchais was an agent of the Soviet Communist Party, not only since his alleged training in Moscow but since the end of World War II, even before he formally joined the French party in 1947. Mr. Marchais has also denied these charges and has said that he first set foot on Soviet soil in 1959, when he accompanied the then French Communist leader, Jacques Duclos, to the 21st Congress of the Soviet party.

The charges and countercharges have almost been drowned out in the fury of the argument. Calling the allegations against Mr. Marchais smears, calumnies and plots, L'Humanite published an editorial Friday by its editor, Rene Andrieu, saying that they amounted to "a Moscow trial in Paris."

"Our adversaries are glad to recall the trials that once took place in Socialist countries in which innocents were condemned after pleading guilty to crimes they did not commit," Mr. Andrieu wrote.

Recalling the late Andrei Vishinsky, who was the prosecutor then, he continued: "One remembers, indeed, that Vishinsky, in a famous charge, said that confessions were equal to proof. Communists, starting with the Soviets themselves in their 20th party Congress, have since denounced these practices, which seriously stained the workers' movement.

"It seems that those who launched the current campaign want to go even further in this direction. L'Express has taken up the classical method — one remembers the Reichstag fire — which consists of using false documents, or falsely interpreting authentic documents, which amounts to the same thing, against our party."

The editor, adding that if the attempt were not rebuffed it would take France "one step further toward becoming a police state," asked rhetorically, "Is the presidential election going to chip the varnish off Western democracy and let the rats come out of their holes?" He went on to echo repeated declarations by the French Communist leaders that they had closed ranks in support of Mr. Marchais.

Final Results of National Referendum

Swedish Voters Back Nuclear Program

By Jonathan Kandell

STOCKHOLM, March 24 (IHT) — Supporters of nuclear energy in Sweden easily turned back opponents of atomic power plants in a nationwide referendum.

The final results of the vote yesterday gave 58.18 percent of the vote to two proposals backing a 12-reactor program. Swedes who urged the abandoning of six new reactors and the dismantlement of six operating plants by 1990 accounted for only 38.56 percent of the vote; 3.26 percent of the ballots were left blank.

The referendum is not expected to end the long controversy over nuclear energy in Sweden, however, nor does it seem to provide clear lessons for other countries where debates on nuclear power are under way.

The referendum's proposals were phrased in such a way that all sides could claim to have reservations about nuclear power plants, without giving a voice to advocates of an expanded nuclear energy program or of an immediate dismantlement of existing installations.

Because the referendum took place after a multibillion-dollar investment had been made for a 12-year program that is now nearing completion, many Swedes were probably loath to dismantle the plants. In most other Western industrialized countries, nuclear energy is in a less developed stage and plays a smaller role in meeting electricity needs.

As soon as the voting results were known, political leaders moved quickly to downplay the differences of opinion on the nuclear debate and turn the public gaze toward other pressing issues that have been all but obscured by the dispute over energy that began in the mid-1970s.

"Time will prove us right in our resistance to nuclear power even if we did not get a majority now," said Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, a bitter opponent of the nuclear program. "What we have gained is that the other side is talking about eventual dismantlement of atomic plants."

Olof Palme, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who supported one of the proposals in favor of the existing nuclear program, insisted that he basically agreed with the opponents of nuclear power. He explained that the differences were simply over the time span involved in abandoning nuclear energy and that he advocated a 20- to 25-year lead time while Mr. Falldin's supporters wanted to dismantle nuclear power plants more quickly.

Other Energy Forms

"Now it is time to start working on alternative energy forms," said Mr. Palme, who lost the premiership four years ago partly because he was branded as a strong supporter of the nuclear program. "We will also finally be able to devote ourselves to other constructive questions like labor issues, the economy, the tax system and environmental problems."

Even conservative industrialists, who strongly pushed the nuclear energy program, took a conciliatory tone toward opponents. "The referendum has no losers," said Curt Nicolin, president of the Employers' Association and chairman of ASEA, a heavy machinery firm with links to the nuclear industry. "Opponents of nuclear energy have made us aware of the importance of the safety issue."

Mr. Nicolin added that "things can happen which may permit us to halt nuclear power before 25 years are up." But he also seemed to leave the possibility open for an eventual expansion of atomic energy, saying, "We can never tie future generations to decisions that are made today."

With the referendum over, the nuclear question now returns to the government, which must decide how quickly to proceed with new nuclear power plants. Besides six reactors in operation, four plants are ready to be activated and the final two are under construction. The 12 reactors could supply about 45 percent of Sweden's electricity.

Because the referendum's results are not legally binding, there is still uncertainty about how Mr. Falldin will handle the energy program. He has said that he would accept what the voters indicated in the referendum but he also has insisted that the new reactors must comply with safety and waste disposal guidelines set by Swedish legislation.

Supporters of nuclear energy have maintained that the guidelines have been met while Mr. Falldin has contended that the problem posed by radioactive wastes has not been solved.

Afghan Guerrillas Report 51 Soviet Soldiers Killed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 24 (UPI) — Afghan guerrillas reported today that 51 Soviet troops and four Afghan government soldiers had been killed in recent fighting with rebels in Afghanistan's eastern Konar province.

The Hezbi Islami group said in a report from Peshawar, Pakistan, that Soviet MiG bombers struck a village in Konar after the rebels launched an attack. They did not report the number of casualties.

Soviet and Afghan government forces, meanwhile, are claiming gains in Konar province, Tass reported today. The Soviet agency did not give details of the fighting or estimates of casualties.

The guerrillas' account followed an appeal from the insurgents for urgent assistance to prevent the collapse of the Moslem resistance to Soviet troops. The rebel communique made no mention of the appeal for help but focused on rebel victories that were not substantiated in any other accounts.

Soviet MiG

The Jamiat Islami guerrillas said that rebel infantrymen firing ordinary rifles shot down a low-flying MiG jet last week in Laghman province near Kabul.

The Hezbi Islami also reported that 120 Afghan soldiers had defected to the side of rebels who attacked in the Barogi Mountains of Konar. They said that more than 2,000 prisoners were freed on March 18 when rebels attacked a jail in Kunduz province in northeastern Afghanistan.

The appeal today by the Hezbi Islami group and other rebels estimated that the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan had increased by 20,000 to more than 100,000. It was the first indication by the insurgents that they were having problems and it contrasted with their steady reports of heavy Soviet and Afghan losses since the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan in force in late December.

The sources reported at least 30,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan's eastern provinces bordering Pakistan and about 500 tanks in Konar province, an equal number in Nangarhar province and 100 tanks in Paktia province.

Five of the Afghan resistance groups in Pakistan elected a 35-year-old professor, Abdur Rasool Sayyas, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

Allied Concerns Reported

LONDON, March 24 (UPI) — U.S. allies in Western Europe and Japan have expressed concern that the Carter administration may have overreacted to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and had taken tough countermeasures without consulting them sufficiently, former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball said today.

"This has caused some criticism of the United States and had some rather disturbing repercussions on our relations with them," he said. He spoke at a news conference during the annual meeting of the Trilateral Commission, a nongovernmental group of citizens from North America, Western Europe and Japan.

Syrian Forces in Lebanon Regroup; No Pullout Seen

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT (NYT) — Syria has pulled back its peacekeeping troops from areas south and east of here but has regrouped them in the eastern Beqaa Valley, and there is no indication that it will pull out of Lebanon altogether.

The young Lebanese Army and various militia groups have moved in to fill the gap left by the Syrians' redeployment, making for an uneasy situation and new fears of explosiveness.

Nevertheless, diplomatic sources say that if the Syrian troops remain in the background — providing backup support for Lebanese security forces — it may be a first step toward restoring Lebanese authority.

The Syrians, who moved into Lebanon in 1976 to end the civil war and restore peace, early this year abruptly announced plans to withdraw their forces from Beirut and other areas, provoking general panic here.

Lebanese Premier Salim al-Hoss, army officers and leaders of Christian and Moslem political factions, as well as Palestinian guerrilla chiefs, rushed to Damascus to try to get the Syrians to reconsider. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad agreed to a phased pullback, which has been carried out with relatively few incidents. There is, however, growing alarm over Syrian threats to move out of the capital altogether in the coming weeks.

Ordinary citizens, both Christian and Moslem, as well as most political quarters, fear that Syrian withdrawal from the "green line" — a no-man's land dividing Christian East Beirut from the largely Moslem side — would mean a resumption in the civil war.

In his only explanation of the Syrian redeployment, Mr. Assad recently told a Kuwaiti newspaper that it was "a minimum necessity in light of recent developments in the area." That was interpreted as reference to internal unrest that Mr. Assad believes is provoked by Israel and the United States because of Syria's opposition to the Camp David accords.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Hungary Chief Gives Grim Economic Report

BUDAPEST, March 24 (UPI) — Communist Party leader Janos Kadar today presented a grim picture of Hungary's economic difficulties and called for flexibility in efforts to overcome them.

Mr. Kadar, addressing the opening of the Hungarian Communist Party Congress, also called on the majority nonparty members to rally in what he called a time of crisis, and emphasized Hungary's close links with the Soviet Union. "Despite all the efforts made and essentially because of the more adverse than assumed conditions, the expected results of our economic development fall behind the targets set in the fifth five-year plan," he said.

Hassan Denies Setbacks in Polisario Conflict

PARIS, March 24 (Reuters) — King Hassan of Morocco said today his country had not suffered serious setbacks in fighting Polisario guerrillas for control of the Western Sahara. He termed "entirely wrong" the guerrillas' claim that they killed or wounded 2,000 Moroccans in an 11-day battle earlier this month south of Marrakesh.

The king is seeking arms from France on a hurriedly arranged working visit with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He has been negotiating a substantial weapons package with the United States to equip his forces who are in their fifth year of desert warfare with the Polisario Front.

King Hassan said Morocco seeks a negotiated settlement with the Algerian-backed front. "We are fighting in the Sahara to reach a negotiated settlement," he said. "We are not fighting for the sake of fighting."

Mexico Seals Crippled Ixtoc-1 Oil Well

MEXICO CITY, March 24 (UPI) — Mexico has sealed a runaway oil well in the Gulf of Mexico that is believed to have spilled 3.2 million barrels and cost more than $200 million to control.

The government-owned Petroleos Mexicanos oil monopoly said today that the last of three cement plugs went into the crippled Ixtoc-1 oil well at midnight last night to seal the gusher permanently.

Teams of oil experts worked for 10 months to seal the well. A scuba diver was killed in the effort.

Pakistan Hints It Would Consider U.S. Aid

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 24 (UPI) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who has rejected $400 million in U.S. aid, hinted today that Pakistan would consider accepting a revised U.S. aid package. He said assistance from any country would be "most welcome" if no strings are attached.

"Nobody has the right to interfere in our internal affairs," Gen. Zia said, empahsizing that U.S. economic aid could be discussed under that condition. "You do not have permanent enemies and permanent friends," he said. "The interest of the country must be supreme. In that respect we must not close our options."

Pope Opens Synod of Ukrainian Bishops

VATICAN CITY, March 24 (UPI) — Pope John Paul, praying and chanting in fluent Ukrainian, today opened the first synod of Ukrainian bishops in 40 years to begin talks that could have far-reaching effects on the Vatican's relations with the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the Mass and attending the synod were 14 Ukrainian bishops living in exile in the West. Vatican sources said that six bishops living clandestinely in the Soviet Ukraine were unable to attend.

The sources said that one of the prime aims of the synod was to decide on an eventual successor to Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, 88, the Ukrainian Catholic Church leader who spent 18 years in Soviet prisons before being deported in 1963.

25 Salvadorans Killed; Accounts Differ

SAN SALVADOR, March 24 (UPI) — Twenty-five persons were shot to death yesterday in what the Salvadoran Army called a leftist ambush. The Catholic church labeled it a massacre of innocent peasants.

The Armed Forces Press Center said that an army patrol was ambushed by leftist guerrillas as it drove into the village of Tecachico, 27 miles southeast of San Salvador, and that the soldiers, apparently tipped off, returned the fire and later found 25 bodies.

Roberto Cuellar, head of a human rights group operated by the Salvadoran Roman Catholic Church, said that, according to his reports, there was no such ambush but that the troops simply went to the village, began to set fire to the houses and started shooting at the fleeing residents.

U.S. Aides Fear Shah Move May Delay Hostage Release

(Continued from Page 1)

to complicate it," he said. "The shah is merely trying to obtain medical treatment. He feels that under existing circumstances he is in a better position to get what he needs there than anywhere else."

The United States, aware of the sensitivity of the militants to the U.S. connection to the shah, did not want the shah to return to the United States for medical treatment, even though some of his friends in the United States were privately urging that course. Before he left for Panama from Texas on Dec. 15, he was told, that in the case of a medical emergency, he could come back to this country, Jody Powell, the White House press spokesman, said yesterday.

But Mr. Powell said that the American medical team, headed by a Houston surgeon, Dr. Michael DeBakey, had advised Washington that the medical facilities in Panama were satisfactory. As a result of Dr. DeBakey's report, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Cutler flew to Panama to tell the shah that he ought to have his operation in Panama if the conditions could be worked out satisfactorily between American and Panamanian doctors over the ground rules of who would be in control.

According to Mr. Brzezinski, the shah could have come back to the United States for medical treatment, but that he decided to take up the long-standing offer from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Act of Desperation

Privately, several officials emphasized that the shah was well aware that the administration did not want him in the United States and that being a man of immense pride, he would not ask to come here. They said that for the shah to go to Egypt was a final act of desperation on his behalf, and symbolically, an effort to embarrass Mr. Carter.

Mr. Brzezinski was asked what impact the shah's arrival would have on Egypt. Previously, U.S. officials had sought to discourage Mr. Sadat from inviting the shah to his country, for fear it would touch off radical outbreaks in Egypt and elsewhere in the region.

"The traditions of the Islamic world emphasize hospitality and compassion to the ill and I would expect the Moslem world would deal with this problem in terms of this tradition," the White House adviser replied.

He added that "there should be no connection whatsoever between the illegal detention of the captives and the physical well-being of the shah."

Italian Financier Jailed

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters) — Italian financier Pier Luigi Torri was jailed for seven years today for forging bank drafts worth more than $1.6 million in an international fraud operation. According to testimony in a London court, Torri had owned or been involved with bogus companies incorporated in the Falkland Islands, Anguilla, Panama and Liberia.

Sadat Offers Shah Asylum

(Continued from Page 1)

clined to say whether Egypt has an extradition treaty with Iran.

The Egyptian leader has cited Islamic principles of charity and hospitality in explaining his support of the shah. His aides say Mr. Sadat feels a strong sense of gratitude to the shah, who granted Egypt $1 billion in aid after the 1973 war with Israel and donated an estimated [illegible] million barrels of oil to avert a severe shortage in Egypt in 1974.

The move by Mr. Sadat was likely to harden the opposition by Arab nations that have contested his peacemaking with Israel. Mr. Sadat's domestic opponents also opposed invitations to the shah.

Iran Scenario Dashed

TEHRAN, March 24 (NYT) — The departure of the shah from Panama, dashed any hopes that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh may have had that their attempts to extradite him from that country would lead to an end of the U.S. Embassy hostage impasse.

There has been speculation here that Mr. Ghotbzadeh and Mr. Bani-Sadr, working through French lawyers, had hoped to establish a scenario in which Panama would agree to some form of extradition proceedings. The speculation was that these hearings would, in some way, lead to a situation in which the embassy hostages, held for 144 days, could be released.

A source close to these efforts said that the president and foreign minister, in an attempt yesterday to hold their efforts together, twice telephoned Gen. Omar Torrijos of Panama. But the general told them, this source said, that he "didn't have the means to stand up to the economic pressure" put on him by American Republicans.

The developments appeared to put the president and the foreign minister in an even more difficult position in Iran's domestic politics, for they, particularly Mr. Ghotbzadeh, had been putting great emphasis on the extradition case.

Bienvenue à Paris



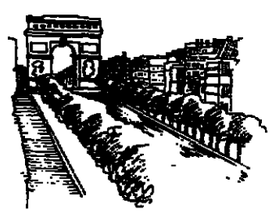
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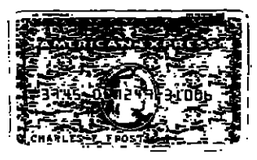


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...ls Already Approved

...rter to Propose Cutting ...00 Million in Spending

By Judith Miller

...HINGTON, March 24 — The Carter administra... planning to propose about ...illion in cutbacks of funds ... appropriated by Congress ... fiscal year, as a prelude to ... reductions in fiscal 1981 ... at balancing the federal ...

...ding to a White House offi... President Carter's economic ... were planning to meet with ...ional leaders today to dis... planned recissions and de... in 1980 and 1981 spending ...

...ite House official said that ...t Carter had approved the ... cutbacks but that the ... may change after consulta... ...h the Congress.

...administration has not dis... its recommendations for re... in the 1980 and 1981 ... but a list prepared by the ... of Management and Budget ...mmends reductions in pro... for which Congress has ap... ...ted money was provided to ...w York Times."

Several Days Old

...s, which a White House of... ...cribed as several days old ...ill very much in the ... indicates that the admin... ...is planning to seek a reduc... ...fiscal 1980 budget authority ...7 billion, and cuts in author... ...nding of $778.9 million for ...980 and $1.83 billion for fis...

...700 million in planned res... ...and deferrals constitutes ...ne-third of what Mr. Carter ...pting to cut from federal ...g in fiscal 1980, which ends ...mber.

...Carter had indicated previ... ...at he would like to reduce ...2 budget by about $2 billion, ...ough the fiscal year is more ...if over. White House offi... ...y that these cuts are critical ...Carter's anti-inflation efforts ...the financial markets have ...pecially concerned about the ...c growth in federal spend... ...year, now estimated at $570 ...

...also maintain that slicing $2 ...from the 1980 budget would ...the prospects of deeper ...ext year by slowing the ...of existing federal pro...

...Carter has said that he hopes ...$13 billion to $14 billion ...r 1981 fiscal plan he pre... ...in January, showing spend... ...$15.8 billion. But congres... ...udget leaders seem intent on making even deeper reductions. Last Thursday, the House Budget Committee approved a budget resolution that calls for reductions of $16.5 billion. The Senate Budget Committee is to begin drafting its version of the 1981 budget on Wednesday.

Both the White House and Congress have been revising their 1980 and 1981 budgets because estimates of government revenues and program costs have been pushed up by inflation, currently running at an annual rate of 18 percent. Mr. Carter made balancing the federal budget a key component of his administration's anti-inflation plan.

Congressional leaders were initially irked by the administration's assertion that it could not provide any details on its revised budget until the end of this month, and proceeded to consider the 1981 budget without waiting for the administration.

However, White House officials and Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., chairman of the House Budget Committee, have said that, because key congressional Democrats have been meeting for several weeks with Mr. Carter's economic advisers, the administration's figures would conform closely to those of the Capitol Hill working group.

Discretionary Funding

The administration's list of recommended rescissions and deferrals for 1980 and 1981 shows a pattern of spending cuts that would hit most heavily on education, labor and social services, areas with large amounts of discretionary funding, or money not committed to specific programs.

The administration, for example, is planning to recommend a total of $433.6 million in reductions in 1980 budget authority, the amount that Congress says can be spent, for the newly created Department of Education. It recommends a slash of $37.4 million and $298.5 million from the fiscal 1980 and 1981 respective spending targets. While the rescissions seem large, they would come from an agency budget that totals about $13 billion in 1980 and $14 billion in 1981.

Similarly, the administration plans to propose $35 million in rescissions for 1980 and $116 million in rescissions for 1981 in the budget of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The list indicates that almost all of the reductions would come from discretionary funds that would not interfere with Mr. Carter's commitment to build 300,000 new housing units next year.



Associated Press

Sen. Edward Kennedy meets a crowd on the streets of Brooklyn's Borough Park section. The Massachusetts Democrat was campaigning in New York for today's state presidential primary.

Regardless of Result Today in New York

Kennedy Again Denies He'll Quit Race

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT) — With some exasperation, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., denied again yesterday suggestions that he might quit the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination if he lost the New York state primary tomorrow.

"I'm in the race," he said on a television panel show. Then he listened to a long introduction in a Brooklyn church that challenged the thought that he might be morally unfit for the job.

"No man is all halos, no horns, all good, no bad," said the Rev. Samuel Austin in the Brown Memorial Baptist Church in the predominantly black Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. Sen. Kennedy ignored the point, focusing on his commitment to civil rights.

Ecumenical Sunday

Sen. Kennedy spent an ecumenical Sunday in New York City. He attended Mass in Queens, met with the Baptists in mid-afternoon and then with a group of politically influential Orthodox rabbis in Brooklyn.

Susan Alter, a City Council member from Brooklyn, said that Sen. Kennedy would do "great" in her area. In synagogues on Saturday, "the rabbis exhorted their congregations not only to vote against Carter, but to vote for Kennedy," she said.

Rabbi David Singer endorsed Sen. Kennedy as a friend of Israel "who doesn't speak with a two-tongued language."

Sen. Kennedy then waved in the air a copy of the recent United Nations resolution on Israel, with notes in red ink on the edge. He suggested that all of it, not just a paragraph or two, was unacceptable. The United States voted March 1 for the resolution, which condemned Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, but the Carter administration later disavowed the vote.

Sen. Kennedy also appeared yesterday on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," and two-thirds of the questions dealt with the perception of some politicians that he was far behind President Carter and might pull out if he lost in New York.

Would he withdraw, he was asked, if leaders said that he was harming the party, perhaps throwing the November election to the Republicans? "The answer would be 'no,' " Sen. Kennedy said.

A moment later, he was asked, "If you ran again in 1984 . . ."

"For re-election," he interjected with a grin.

" . . . would Chappaquiddick again be an issue?"

The senator frowned, then answered, "It is something that I live with every day of my life." But he said he was certain the public would not make judgments "based upon innuendo and gossip."

In the late afternoon, Sen. Kennedy appeared before about 1,000 people at a Brooklyn synagogue and was asked by Rabbi William Berkowitz what advice he would have for his son about politics. Sen. Kennedy answered, "Don't pay any attention to the polls."

Bush Reworks Schedule To Woo Connecticut Vote

By Richard L. Madden

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24 (NYT) — When campaign organizers for George Bush began planning here months ago for the Connecticut presidential primary, they did not expect the outcome to be crucial to his candidacy.

Mr. Bush had originally been scheduled to spend only three days here before tomorrow's primary.

But his campaign schedule has been changed, and when Mr. Bush heads for Wisconsin tomorrow he will have spent six straight days in Connecticut, more than any of his Republican rivals. Aides to Mr. Bush said that the revised schedule indicated how important Connecticut, where Mr. Bush grew up, had become.

He was scheduled for a 13-hour campaign swing today, with stops in Hartford, Bridgeport, Greenwich, New Haven, Stamford and Danbury. It was to include what his aides described as a major speech at his alma mater, Yale University. Mr. Bush was to outline "the problems facing the country and the kind of an administration George Bush would have," an aide said.

At his only public appearance yesterday — dinner with about 150 persons at the Polish National Home in Hartford — Mr. Bush was asked if his campaign hinged on the outcome in Connecticut.

"I don't think it hinges on it, but I want to do well," he replied. "I will do all right here."

It was the closest Mr. Bush had come to making a prediction about the primary. The former representative, diplomat and director of central intelligence has sought in recent appearances to emphasize his differences with former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois.

According to a poll released during the weekend by the Social Science Data Center of the University of Connecticut, 24 percent of the Republicans interviewed said they would vote for Mr. Reagan, with 17 percent for Mr. Bush, 12 percent for Rep. Anderson and 43 percent undecided.

The poll was conducted by telephone with 427 Republicans between March 14 and March 20. The margin of error was 5.5 percentage points.

In answering questions at the Polish-American social club, he emphasized his ties to Connecticut, which his father, the late Prescott Bush, represented in the U.S. Senate. "I think it might be kind of nice to have a Connecticut kid in the White House," he said.

He also continued to refer to Rep. Anderson as "the Ted Kennedy of the Republican Party." He said: "I think the votes to Anderson would be the votes I'd normally get."

Mr. Bush received a generally warm reception, but several persons said they were Democrats and could not vote in the Republican primary.

Mr. Bush was the only Republican presidential candidate in Connecticut or New York state yesterday, although the wives of two rivals — Nancy Reagan and Keke Anderson — made appearances in Connecticut. New York will also hold its presidential primary tomorrow.

Uninvited Guest Held in Bogota Siege

Lizard's Tale: From Crasher to Hostage

By Warren Hoge

BOGOTA, March 24 (NYT) — They pomade their hair, swing tightly rolled bumbershoots with practiced nonchalance and live off a diet of baby corns, cocktail sausages and freshly shucked prawns washed down with highballs.

They are called *lagartos* — lizards in Spanish — for their ability to slither into places where they do not belong, such as diplomatic functions, and the star of their breed, Jorge Valencia, is among the 32 hostages being held here.

On the morning of Feb. 27, he put on the dark suit of his trade, invited a friend to accompany him and went off to a midday reception at the embassy of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Valencia, whose goal has always been to spend as much time with ranking diplomats as possible, may be the only guest that day who does not fully regret what happened. Members of a clandestine group called M-19 shot their way into the party and took dozens of hostages, 32 of whom, including 11 ambassadors, are still in the embassy.

The gunmen are trying to force the Colombian government to release hundreds of their jailed colleagues.

[Negotiations resumed today between the government and the guerrillas holding the hostages, United Press International reported. It was the sixth session of negotiations and the first in nearly two weeks.]

Mr. Valencia is the best known of about 25 men in Bogota who devote their days to attending the 300 receptions given by embassies here each year.

"I have seen the same *lagartos* at three different cocktail parties the same day," said Rodrigo Jimenez, a Bogota caterer. "They drink only whiskey, and the majority ask for an Alka-Seltzer and salt at the end of the party to still the effects of the liquor and prepare them for the next one."

He said that they often wear topcoats to overburden the doorman long enough to distract him from asking for their invitation.

Mr. Valencia's entree is a newspaper he publishes called Le Monde Diplomatique, which usually appears in very limited numbers around the date of the arrival of a new ambassador, hailing his appointment and profiling his country.

Daniel Samper Pizano, a columnist for the Bogota daily El Tiempo, once composed a survey designed to test whether one qualifies as a *lagarto*. Among the questions were: "Do you give society photographers cigarettes and address them with the familiar 'tu'?" "Have you attended at least three burials of people you never knew personally?" "Do you send a telegram to each embassy on its national day?" and "Do you leave friends with the message, 'If the minister calls, tell him I had to go'?"

At first, the *lagarto* trapped inside the Dominican Embassy was misidentified as Luis Eduardo Sandoval, the editor of a tiny regional news sheet and a crasher of such dedication that El Tiempo simply assumed he had to have been there. Mr. Sandoval dashed off a letter to the newspaper, which published it the next day under the headline "I am not a *lagarto*."

In it, Mr. Sandoval argued that he was exercising his "fundamental right as a Colombian to accept the undeclinable invitations that come to me." As proof that he was not a *lagarto*, he noted that he was an accredited journalist, as dubious a disclaimer to freeloading in Colombia as anywhere else.

A Bogota woman whose husband and father were both ambassadors said that she had developed a certain respect for Mr. Valencia's insinuatory skill. He materialized at her parents' golden wedding anniversary and he penetrated a highly exclusive gathering of 20 persons, including a Colombian president, that she had helped organize under the strictest security with a hotel, the police and her own staff.

"I looked up, and there he was standing next to the president," she said. He had slipped in, she later found out, by telling the guard he was an executive of the hotel.

Mr. Jimenez, the caterer, said that despite the jealousy that many *lagartos* around town must be feeling these days for Mr. Valencia, the crisis would be bad for all of them in the end.

"No matter what the outcome, it's certain that the *lagarto* is going to lose because there are going to be a lot fewer cocktail parties at embassies after this," he explained.

Malians Occupy Dakar Embassy

DAKAR, Senegal, March 24 (Reuters) — Malian students occupied their embassy in Dakar today and demanded the release of all students arrested by the Malian government of President Moussa Traore.

They put the number of those arrested at several hundred and accused the authorities of holding hostage the families of other students who had fled. They also accused the Malian authorities of torturing to death Abdoukarim Mamara, a student leader. Mamara's death was officially reported last Friday but no details were given.

Police took positions in front of the building but made no attempt to use force. It was not immediately clear whether the students were holding any hostages. There has been considerable student unrest in Mali in recent months, including a long strike. The government retaliated late last year by closing the universities temporarily and drafting more than 100 students into the armed services.

Hic Transit: Chinese Vodka, Beer Will Be Marketed in 6 U.S. States

PEKING, March 24 (LAT) — With a little help from their U.S. friends, the Chinese are trying to hit the Russians where it will hurt — in their vodka exports.

In an effort to expand into the U.S. liquor market, China's National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corp. has granted Great Union Trading Co. of Phoenix the exclusive U.S. right to market Peking-made vodka, beer, wine and brandies.

The contract, signed recently in Peking, was apparently timed to take advantage of the current U.S. boycott of Soviet-made products. "I told the Chinese the only way they were ever going to sell vodka in the United States was to aim their six-guns and shoot the Soviets out of the saddle right now," said Jack Tillotson, Great Union's general manager.

"Chinese vodka is going to go down well with Americans," he said. "It's smoother, it's going to be cheaper and it's not produced by the people who invaded Afghanistan."

Initial distribution will be confined to six Western states, Mr. Tillotson added, because of limited supplies. "It's going to be a while before the Chinese can produce enough to make a big splash in the American market," he said.

Great Union will also market Peking-made brandies, red and white dry wines, Yuchuan beer and several fiery liquors. The first shipments of the Chinese spirits will leave here Wednesday.

Soviet Military Edge Precludes Strike by U.S., Says U.K. Study

LONDON, March 24 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has achieved such military superiority that it is unlikely the United States would risk launching a nuclear attack against it, the Institute for the Study of Conflict said today. But it added that by mid-decade the balance will be much more favorable to the West.

In a survey called "NATO in the '80s," the institute asked "whether in the circumstances now prevailing, in which the Soviets have such superiority in almost every category of military power, any U.S. president could ever take the appalling risk of pressing the button to unleash a strategic nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. The answer given by most informed observers is no."

"But by 1985, when all the new NATO missiles and some of the aircraft have been deployed," the survey said, "the balance will be much more favorable to the West than it is today."

It observed that "as yet NATO does not have at its disposal the means to ensure that massive concentrations of forces launching an attack against Western Europe could be defeated. But the remedy may be at hand in the next three to five years. . . . No Soviet missile has the capability of the Pershing 2 or the new generation of Cruise missiles."

The institute is an independent organization founded 10 years ago to study the causes of political instability, subversion, insurgency and violence.

...ongress Report Assails ...rter's Defense Budget

By John H. Averill

...HINGTON, March 24 — Denouncing President ... defense policy, a congres... aff study called yesterday ... 9.12-billion increase in de... ending in the next fiscal ... $157.9 billion extra over ... five years.

...rs of the study said that ...oposed military spending ...ld be put before the House ...e Armed Services commit... ...n they took up defense ...programs later this year.

...on the study began early in ...after the Soviet interven... ...Afghanistan and was com... ...ning the weekend.

...ximately 20 members of ...s of various senators and ...men helped to prepare the ...t. They were assisted by ...military officers, active and ...

'Best Minds'

...the staff members work for ...and representatives who ...ve been closely involved ...fense matters and have ...ored higher defense spend... ...wever, the staff people stip... ...hat their employers not be ...d.

...is a bipartisan effort and ...s the thinking of the best ...n Capitol Hill and in the ... community," one of the ...mits said.

...study, a copy of which was ...by the Los Angeles Times, ...t its recommended totals ...e "bare bones minimum" ...o assure the nation's surviv... ...face of growing Soviet mili... ...er.

...udy repeatedly accused the ...administration of short... ...the armed services and ...l the president's combined ...n and nuclear weapons ...f $161.77 billion for the fis... ...beginning Oct. 1 was made... ...he study recommended a spending level of $200.89 billion — an increase of $39.12 billion over Mr. Carter's proposal.

"Our country has become weak because our leaders have forgotten that in this world, indeed, only the strong can be free," the study declared.

To compensate for what it termed U.S. weakness, the study advocated new spending for warships, warplanes — including revival of the B-1 bomber that Mr. Carter canceled — new missile programs and various new armored vehicles for the Army and Marine Corps.

Congress Fight Planned

Drafters of the study said they believed that their program would receive serious consideration in Congress despite the intense budget-cutting operation.

"I think we can get a minimum of $15 billion extra and possibly as much as $25 billion," one of the study's Senate drafters said. "We're going to offer this entire alternative budget when the defense authorization bill comes in the Armed Services Committee.

"What we don't get in the committee we will offer as amendments when the bill comes to the Senate floor. We're going to force a vote on every one of them and senators who are up for re-election this year are going to have a lot of explaining to do to their constituents if they vote the wrong way."

Another participant said that the document would become a factor in the presidential campaign. "Ronald Reagan is going to get a copy of this," he said, "and it is going to become the blueprint of the Reagan defense program."

To pay for the vastly stepped-up defense spending, the study suggested that social and general government programs for fiscal 1981 be held at 1980 levels and that $20 billion in new social programs by Mr. Carter be canceled.

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2. I wonder what this word means in the contract?
3. I wonder if I'll be able to answer their questions?
4. I wonder what they think of my offer?
5. I wonder if I have offended them?
6. I wonder how to ask this question so they'll understand it?
7. I wonder if I could have closed the deal if I had a better command of their language?
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Manchester: 228.3607 - Leeds: 355.36 and 58 other centers in Europe.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Tuesday, March 25, 1980

Mistake at Hebron

President Carter played host Sunday at a modest celebration of the first anniversary of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. It was an event worth commemorating. It ended more than 30 years of war. But it was marred by the Israeli Cabinet's decision the same day to establish a Jewish religious school in the West Bank city of Hebron, which cast an unnecessary shadow over Mr. Carter's continuing and wise commitment to the Camp David process. The president also reaffirmed his opposition to dealing with or recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization until it foreswears terrorism and recognize's Israel's right to exist. That, too, is important, because it leaves no doubt that the United States still has its priorities straight. When the PLO proves it is both civilized and responsible, Israel will be forced to negotiate with it. But not until then.

In the meanwhile, there is a need for statesmanlike initiatives to ease the peace process. In pushing his Cabinet to decide the Hebron issue now, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin indulged in the opposite of statesmanship — bull-headed provocation. The right of Jews to settle anywhere under the sun, the principle enunciated by the Israeli Cabinet spokesman in explaining the decision, is not in question. The issue at the moment is the wisdom of Israelis settling in Hebron, an Arab-populated city whose juridical status, by the most liberal interpretation, is in question. Members of the Cabinet who have earned their hawk feathers fairly were against establishing the school now. Even Zevulon Hammer, the hardline education minister from the chauvinistic National Religious Party, sought to have the vote postponed until after Mr. Begin meets with President Carter next month.

But Mr. Begin had to have his vote. No matter that it will further complicate his already tangled relations with the United States, weaken Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and provide ammunition for Arabs and Europeans who would like to torpedo Camp David for selfish motives. Although the Israeli prime minister professes his commitment to the Cairo-Jerusalem negotiations, he seems determined to obstruct them with his aggressive settlements policy. Just a lull in staking out new territory would be welcome. It doesn't have to be a freeze with a time limit, or even an open-ended freeze. The Israeli government need say nothing. It would only have to cope with Gush Emunim for awhile rather than the whole world.

If Mr. Begin would make that kind of a gesture when he goes to visit President Carter next month he would be met with open arms. Mr. Carter might even suggest that the Palestinian autonomy talks, which are fast approaching their May 26 deadline, be extended for another nine months to a year to take them past the U.S. election. There is little reason to think Mr. Begin will do that, but miracles are made in the Middle East and this would only be a minor one.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Least That Chile Can Do

A federal court ruling that Chile can be sued in U.S. courts for the 1976 murders in Washington of Orlando Letelier and Ronni Moffitt is the best news in some time about that terrible affair. A civil judgment against Chile may be all that can now be salvaged from what was evidently an act of government-sponsored terrorism. The remedy is worth pursuing.

Letelier, a former Chilean foreign minister and ambassador to the United States, was an outspoken critic-in-exile of the Pinochet dictatorship. He and Mrs. Moffitt, an American colleague, were killed when a bomb exploded under his car on Washington's embassy row. The crime was so bizarre that only DINA, Chile's secret police, seemed capable of it.

U.S. investigators traced the crime to Chile's highest officials. Michael Townley, an American working for DINA, confessed to p. nting the bomb. He testified against five Cuban exiles, who were low-level accomplices, and identified DINA's chief and two military associates as the masterminds. Chile waved aside the evidence; it refused to extradite the suspects for trial in the United States or even to investigate them under Chilean law.

President Carter protested, temporarily withdrew his ambassador to Santiago and cut off the trickle of assistance still going to Chile. He refused, however, to move against the heavy U.S. investments on which Chile depends.

Chile's irresponsible conduct persisted when the victims' families filed civil suit in Washington. It sent notes through the State Department to Judge Joyce Hens Green, contending that sovereign immunity barred the suit. Last week, Judge Green rejected the argument, holding that assassination on foreign soil was not the kind of crime that nations intended to shield from court judgment under the sovereignty doctrine.

It may have been unrealistic to ask President Pinochet to extradite officials who could incriminate him or other high authorities in Santiago. Perhaps it is unrealistic now to expect that Chile can be made to answer the complaint of the Letelier and Moffitt families. But that nation is so isolated in the international community that only a supremely humane act can bring it back any time soon. Responding to this damage suit would be an excellent start.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More on Agent Orange

One of the bitterest legacies of the Vietnam War has been the generally shoddy treatment accorded its veterans by the government they served and by the general public to whom the veterans — some 'jobless, drug-addicted, maimed — are a painful reminder of a time they would rather forget. High among the veterans' continuing troubles is the uncertainty over what health damage they may have suffered from exposure to the wartime defoliant Agent Orange.

Agent Orange was a mixture of two herbicides known to have been contaminated by dioxin — a highly toxic but still mysterious chemical. In laboratory animals, dioxin is among the most lethal chemicals ever tested, but its effects on people are still unknown, despite several industrial accidents and the extensive exposure in Vietnam. Among the possible effects suggested by either laboratory tests or the results of many conflicting studies are liver damage, kidney and other cancers, damage to the nervous system and damage to the reproductive system, which could cause birth defects in the exposed man's children. Not one of these effects has been proven, but all are possibilities.

Considering these potentially tragic consequences, you might have expected that the Veterans Administration would have aggressively tried to find all those who might have been exposed and offered them thorough medical tests. Instead, for more than two years the VA has offered only steady resistance and the confident assertion that Agent Orange led to nothing more serious than a skin rash. Every one of the limited steps that have been taken was the result of fierce pressure from veterans groups and, more recently, from Congress. Not only did the VA not begin epidemiological studies; it still maintains that it does not even have a list of the names of those who served in Vietnam.

The Air Force has announced a six-year study, but the first step — publication of the study design — is already eight months late, and six years is too long for the veterans to wait for an answer. HEW has begun basic research into dioxin's effects, but it is not studying the veterans. Finally, last December, Congress resorted to writing a law requiring the VA to do a study that would produce results in about two years. But that effort is already three months behind schedule.

Having understandably lost hope that the VA would either prove or disprove the charges, veterans groups are now trying to raise money from foundations for an independent epidemiological study. This is a sorry spectacle: veterans turning to private philanthropy for help when the responsibility is, without doubt, the government's. This entire episode — what ever the final answers about dioxin — should be a source of deep embarrassment to the VA, the military services, HEW and the entire government. It is still not too late to turn things around.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 25, 1905

AMIENS, France — Jules Verne died here today, aged 87. He was born and educated in Nantes, and afterwards studied law in Paris. He then turned his attention to dramatic literature, writing comedies in verse and several comic operas. His fame, however, rests chiefly on his scientific romances, the first of which appear in 1863 under the title of "Five Weeks in a Balloon." Its success led the author to produce many similar works, now numbering nearly 70. Several have been translated into English and other languages, even into Japanese and Arabic. They include "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" and "The Tour of the World in Eighty Days," and have had very long runs in their dramatized forms.

Fifty Years Ago
March 25, 1930

LONDON — A final effort to get the French into line on a five-power naval limitation pact is now being made through the British decision not to sign a five-power protocol on the methods of limitation and individual ship dimensions unless it is accompanied by definite tonnage limitation. This constituted in effect a threat of withdrawal from the tentative agreements drawn up on these subjects during the first weeks of the conference. The British delegates' view is that a treaty which included only an agreement on the listing of ships by total and categorical tonnage, plus a schedule of dimensions for auxiliaries, would constitute a sham "face-saving" device.



Mrs. Thatcher: Signals of Disenchantment

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — As unemployment, prices and interest rates in Britain climb toward record levels, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's popularity rapidly drains away.

Earning the disfavor of the electorate is nothing new for presidents and prime ministers. But with Mrs. Thatcher, the disillusionment has set in before she has even completed a year in office, and some of her party's senior officials are worried that she will not be able to come back.

"They didn't even give her a honeymoon," a Cabinet minister said recently, barely even a weekend in the country."

Sharpest Signal

The sharpest signal of public disenchantment came recently in a by-election in Southend, a resort and commuter town about 35 miles east of London. Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives held on to the seat, which had fallen vacant through the death of a Tory member of Parliament, but not by very much.

In the general election of May, 1979, only 10 months ago, the Conservatives took Southend East by more than 10,000 votes. But Edward Taylor, a former Cabinet minister, managed only a 430-vote margin this time.

Nationally, the picture is not that bad, but public opinion polls give the prime minister little cause for complacency. She won last May on a tide of resentment against the Labor government of Prime Minister James Callaghan, and in particular against his failure to bring the unions under control. But the most recent survey by Market and Opinion Research International gives Labor an eight-point lead, which if reflected in an early general election would put Mr. Callaghan back in power with a 100-seat majority, as against Mrs. Thatcher's edge of 70 seats.

Even more ominously for the Conservatives, the poll figures show that inflation has supplanted the unions and strikes as the nation's major problem.

Of course, there is not going to be an early general election. Mrs. Thatcher is not obliged to call one until the spring of 1984, so she has a good while longer to prove that her radical style of economic surgery will ultimately bring results.

But she must do something fairly quickly, in the view of most political analysts here, to insure that the new political coalition that formed behind her last year does not crumble beyond repair. At the moment, according to the new poll, 63 percent of the British public is dissatisfied with the way the government is running the country, despite Mrs. Thatcher's considerable successes in some fields, notably foreign policy.

In a sense, Mrs. Thatcher is fortunate. Her main opposition, the Labor Party, is still embroiled in internal wrangling, and the trade unions have so overplayed their hands that many of their members are rebelling against their leaders, refusing to take part in strikes and disruptions.

Mrs. Thatcher almost certainly retains a reservoir of basic support among many members of the working class who deserted Labor last year, but their patience will not last forever. Nor will that of many Tories, who consider some of the prime minister's economic measures far too doctrinaire for the good of the party.

Resentment

A political expression of Tory resentment developed last week in, of all places, the House of Lords. Led by the Duke of Norfolk, the predominantly Conservative peers uncharacteristically rose in rebellion against one of their own, defeating Mrs. Thatcher's plan to charge for school transport.

Most of the Lords spend a good deal of time in the country, and their votes reflected the anger of rural parents who would have been obliged to pay large sums for long bus rides for their children. Similarly, the government retreated earlier this month from a cost-cutting plan under which pensions would have been paid every two weeks rather than weekly — a plan that had threatened the closure of the village post offices where the pensions are collected.

"At the end of the day, the Tories are a country party," said one peer. "She just can't go on ignoring the country."

Public warnings have been issued by several prominent Conservatives. The first and most widely publicized came from Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, who is the spokesman on foreign policy in the House of Commons and who is considered one of his party's leading philosophers. In a lecture bearing the title "Conservatism," Sir Ian told a Cambridge audience that "it would be foolish to think that we can ignore the social and political consequences of what we do." Then, in a measured comment that seemed to be addressed directly to the prime minister, Sir Ian continued:

"A free state will not survive unless its people feel loyalty to it. They will not feel loyalty to it unless they gain from the state protection and other benefits. Lectures on the ultimate beneficence of competition and on the dangers of interfering with market forces will not satisfy people in trouble."

Other ministers, less bold than Sir Ian, have been making the same point in private to reporters and, presumably, in Cabinet meetings. Julian Critchley, a Conservative backbencher, wrote a newspaper article (unsigned but later acknowledged) accusing Mrs. Thatcher of "A-level," or high school, economics, and said that he and his colleagues "have no wish to be consumed by the sacred flame" of monetarism.

A name has been given to those who share Sir Ian's and Mr. Critchley's views; they are known as the Wets — after the British slang expression for a languid, well-meaning dud. But they are fighting despite their name, sometimes in public.

A key conflict broke out recently between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the fiercely monetarist Chancellor of the Exchequer, and James Prior, the "wet" minister for employment. Mr. Prior had worked hard to build a consensus for a relatively moderate program of new legislation restricting trade union activities, but Sir Geoffrey thought it too soft. Mr. Prior won in the Cabinet, even though the prime minister appears to have backed Sir Geoffrey.

But the employment secretary paid a price a few days later. He had injudiciously told a group of reporters that he thought Sir Charles Villiers, the chairman of the British Steel Corporation, should be dismissed for his handling of the national steel strike, which is now in its 13th week. When his comment became public, Mrs. Thatcher chastised him on national television, thereby increasing the resentment of her "wet" ministers.

The strains within the party and the Tory weakness in the polls and at Southend stem from the same cause: Mrs. Thatcher has not yet persuaded many people that today's economic troubles will in the end make possible bright new British successes.

For now at least, the costs are all too visible and the benefits are still concealed. As Sir Ian said: "While I agree that we are embarked on a program that could take two Parliaments to carry through, I also note that between the first Parliament and the second one the electorate will have its chance of a say."

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Foreign Policy Shambles

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In a speech at Columbia University the other day, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., proposed creation of a select commission to reassess U.S. policy in the world. It was the sort of idea that gets dismissed as political routine. But there was an eye-catching aspect to this proposal: the list of figures who endorsed it.

The list covered the ideological spectrum, including hawks and doves. Among the 27 names were two former ambassadors to the Soviet Union, Jacob Beam and Malcolm Toon, and two Harvard professors of very different views, Stanley Hoffmann and Richard Pipes. George Ball was on it, and William Colby, and Paul Warnke, and Adm. Elmo Zumwalt.

Deep Concern

In effect, the list told us that one thing now spans the ideological conflict: a deep concern about the state of U.S. foreign policy. Despair would not be too strong a word. In Washington, in Boston, talking anywhere with those who have been involved in foreign affairs, one senses a real fear — a feeling that things are out of control. One man put it:

"Our European allies think we're impossible to work with. The Russians have written us off for negotiations. No one on either side in the Middle East trusts us. The important countries of the world are unwilling to treat us as a valid partner in serious enterprises. That is where we are today."

President Carter has important achievements to his credit in foreign policy: among others, Camp David, the normalization with China, the African policy that made possible a settlement in Rhodesia. But those of us who have seen the good side of the Carter administration must face the fact that accumulative incompetence and inconsistency have by now seriously injured this country's credibility in the world.

Worst Disaster

The worst disaster has been in relations with the Soviet Union, which carry such consequences for the world and which ought to be the first concern of U.S. policy. Excluding only the days of the Cuban missile crisis, the relationship may now be at its lowest point since Stalin's death.

The aging Soviet leadership of course bears its share of the responsibility. Its adventurism, its brutal treatment of internal dissent, its continuing emphasis on military spending would be large obstacles to a working relationship with any U.S. government. But fumbles by the Carter administration have undoubtedly made matters worse.

There was a bad misstep right at the beginning, when the new administration took up strategic arms limitation with the Soviet Union. Instead of following up on the draft nearly agreed in years of previous negotiations, Carter sent Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow with a sweeping new proposal. The Russians rejected it — and began wondering about dealing with Carter.

Three years later, Kennedy said, accurately enough, "the administration has gained only limited improvement over the original treaty, while losing the votes in the Senate to ratify it." What chance there was for ratification last summer was destroyed by the president's pathetic up-and-down performance on the so-called Soviet brigade in Cuba, at first unacceptable and then accepted.

When the Russians occupied Afghanistan, Carter reacted vigorously and properly put aside domestic political considerations. But here again ineptitude has vitiated the effectiveness of his policy.

Failure to Consult

Failure to consult the European allies of the United States before proclaiming the "Carter doctrine" for the Gulf has made it a unilateral and, so far, empty gesture. The grain embargo and the limits on technology exports have been severely weakened in effectiveness because U.S. diplomacy has not brought other countries along. The proposal for renewed draft registration was so ill-prepared and hard to justify that it has become a symbol of anything but resolution.

Then there was the crude playing of the China card. It is one thing to establish relations with the People's Republic; it is quite another for a U.S. government that wants to work realistically with the Soviet Union to send the defense secretary to Peking at a sensitive time. The bumbling offer of aid to Pakistan in an amount that the United States knew would be rejected was contemptible folly.

The saga of the shah of Iran deepens the sense of uneasiness. What exactly has been the U.S. role in his medical and travel arrangements?

Americans and their friends abroad yearn for a more farsighted, more steadfast U.S. policy. Ronald Reagan will have a hard time persuading the world that he can provide those qualities. But how can the United States hope to achieve them under Carter?

The only hope, I think, is to have as Vance's successor a restorative figure, a person with firm roots in the political society, with independent credibility. It might be a senator, a Muskie or Nunn or Mathias. It must be someone with the ability, not to get universal agreement on hard issues — that is a dangerous illusion — but to take a principled line and persuade the president to stick to it.

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Letters

Unsingular Signals

Thanks to Edward Walsh for his article on "Carter's Fuzzy Foreign Policy" (IHT, March 4).

As if a confirmation was necessary, on March 1, the United States, for the first time, disgracefully voted against Israel in the UN Security Council and, two days later, on the eve of the Massachusetts and Vermont primaries, Mr. Carter, even more disgracefully, declared that this had been a "mistake."

J. ESCIUA.

Paris.

Depressing Solution

Was the irony intentional in your surrounding an interview with Friedrich Hayek (IHT, Feb. 19) with articles on OPEC output policy, OECD zero growth and France's balance of payments problems?

Those news items rather do make the point that it is inconceivable that a six-month monetarist depression would "wring out" the greatest single inflationary bottleneck in the world economy today: The fact that the oil-exporting countries have no interest in supplying all of the oil the consuming countries need to maintain constant, let alone rising, real incomes. Indeed, as the 1975-76 experience shows, such a sudden deflationary wring-out would make the problem worse later on by discouraging investments in energy conservation and supply that would help solve the real problems. (And what kind of "solution" is a depression, anyway.)

This issue is not the "free market" versus "central planning." The issue is whether economists will help government and the public understand the causes of our stagflation through scientific, empirical inquiry, or whether they will preach utopian visions of a world without icebergs as the ship goes down.

LAWRENCE G. FRANKO.

Geneva.

Giscard Giveaway?

If Jimmy Carter can give away Afghanistan then why shouldn't Valery Giscard d'Estaing be able to give away Israel?

LARRY NASH.

Paris.

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Reagan On Israel No Hedgin

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Ronald Re campaigning in New City last week, met for a half with a group of Jewish le brought together by Alber Spiegel of Los Angeles, a R campaign vice chairman.

"If there's one statement I you to remember, it's this," sa likely Republican nominee. "I administration, there will b more betrayals of friends and by the United States."

The questioning went to point. How would he, as pres have instructed his UN ambas to vote on the resolution con ing Israel and ordering it to di the settlements on the West and in Jerusalem?

"I would have directed th bassador to vote no," Reag plied. "This administration rescind its vote, and there sh an investigation into who our Mideast policy and wha The West Bank should be a de worked out by Jordan and Is would never have supporte mantling."

One questioner — a Demo officeholder — evidently wa see if Reagan had been some tough-sounding words he understood the diplomati sequences of them. "An ing Jerusalem" is an ambiguous — to the UN, it means "se tional control" in terms of eignty, which is what the really about, where dat stand?

"I mean that the sovereig rael's," Reagan said, and re in a way that could not be en: "An undivided city of Je means sovereignty for Israe that city."

No hedging; that was rem One worry expressed to Reag that the State Department way of capturing presidenti elections. "I lack a great d confidence in the present Sta partment," Reagan allowe think the State Department represent the policies of the dent — they're not in busin themselves."

He said all the right-wing "I believe in the right of setti in the West Bank." On the which will surely be recog Carter is re-elected — he tol terviewer later that afterw don't see any reason to ne with a terrorist group." If th were to embrace UN Re 242, "I'd still want to know they represent the Palestini ple they claim to represent mindset is wholly differen that of Carter's coterie of Ar

Reagan did not give the leaders the customary pap th didates generally ladle out about Israel — the special ship, the moral obligat guilty hang-ups of the w the Holocaust. Instead, a time realist about Soviet int this conservative leader terms of the U.S. strategic in the world:

"Israel is the only stable racy we can rely on in a spel Armageddon could com greatest responsibility the States has is to preserve it, and we need an ally in the We must prevent the Soviet from penetrating the Midea Nixon administration succ moved them out; if Israel w there, the United States would to be there."

Reagan does not see Israe obligation and a burden United States, and thus is tured by doubt about wha pro-Israel position is in the terest. On the contrary, Rea Israel as a much-needed all defended and upheld beca alliance is in the U.S. strateg est — not so much for Isr sake, but for U.S. security in ture.

That consistent, hard-lin proach to alliances, it seems offers Israel's supporters the assurance that Reagan wou emulate Carter's post-electi formance. (Reagan sticks Taiwan and there are not tha votes in Chinatown.) Israel willing to take more risk peace" when putting trust United States ceases to be a

For too long, U.S. suppo Israel — and that's not just word for Jews — have be chanted by liberal pols who the right things about defen rael and then (a) get a post- attack of the even-handed and (b) cut military spend that the United States could field any ally.

Israel's only security is in valued part of — and not mental exception to — U.S. gic response to Soviet exp and subversion. In gaining spect of the nervous, great should not betray the steadfa

... After the session, I asked ber of the group who was an tor how he rated Reagan's pe tion. "A-minus." Why the "I'm a professor — I never h A."

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Associated Press

LEAD'S UP — No, that, uh, thing in the middle is not a silly, high-tailing fourth to three Canada geese in a gracefully orthodox landing pattern. On reflection you'll find it's just that.

Soviet-Style Worker Party Created

Ethiopia Nears Bona Fide Communism

By David Lamb

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, March 24 (LAT) — This ancient land and one-time U.S. ally has another step toward becoming full-fledged Communist nation with the creation of a proletarian-style party.

Membership is in the tens of thousands. Each member is reportedly have been selected individually by the Dergue — the military junta whose own membership is secret — a "true and trusted Communist noted for his revolutionary

Ironically, the party, first announced on Dec. 17, is only a prelude to a true workers party. It is known as the Commission for the Establishment of the Working People's Party of Ethiopia, but foreigners say it functions in all respects like a Communist party on the Soviet model.

Observers speculate that Ethiopia's Marxist leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, has established a commission rather than a party because the latter would represent a formal commitment by the military to surrender power to civilians. Few persons here think that Col. Mengistu and his fellow soldier-rulers have any intention of walking away from the revolution they created with the overthrow of Emperior Haile Selassie in 1974.

No Commitment

Nor does the establishment of the commission appear to indicate that Col. Mengistu, the unquestioned ruler of Ethiopia, is committed to following the Soviet line in domestic and foreign affairs. His regime has survived because of the presence of about 1,200 Soviet military and civilian advisers, about the same number of East bloc advisers and more than 15,000 Cuban soldiers.

Ethiopia was one of three black African countries (the others were Mozambique and Angola) that refused to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in a UN General Assembly vote.

In recent months, banners have appeared in Addis Ababa hailing "Our Communist Chairman Mengistu." Large pictures of Lenin also adorn the capital, although the Dergue insists that its revolution is African to its roots.

The streets of the capital, which two years ago echoed with gunfire as opposing factions battled, are quiet again. Only an occasional shot breaks the nighttime silence.

Beneath the calm, however, the struggle continues. The ministers for agriculture and justice were arrested last month as were, according to Radio Addis Ababa, two members of the Dergue, Col. Demissie Deressa and Col. Abat Mersha. The government said the Dergue members had conspired with rebel groups and would be brought before a military tribunal to face "open and revolutionary justice" — a local euphemism for execution.

In Mojo, an hour's drive south of Addis Ababa, farmers have been resisting government efforts to control the price and distribution of their grain crops. Three weeks ago, according to diplomatic sources, three truckloads of soldiers were dispatched to Mojo to bring the peasants into line. All the soldiers were ambushed and killed and only their drivers came back alive, the sources said.

Ethiopia and its foreign Communist supporters also remain mired in two wars: In the Ethiopian province of Eritrea, Marxist secessionists have been fighting for independence since 1961, and in the province of the Ogaden, Somali-backed guerrillas are fighting for the creation of an independent Western Somalia.

500 Blacks in S. Africa Held in Police Crackdown

JOHANNESBURG, March 24 (Reuters) — More than 1,500 blacks were arrested in Johannesburg and suburbs during the weekend in a massive police crackdown on the black community, a police spokesman said today.

About 1,000 of the arrests were for violations of influx control laws, the so-called pass laws, which limit the movements of the black population.

A police spokesman, Gen. C.F. Zietsman, said that hundreds of blacks had been arrested for a wide range of offenses including murder, car theft, robbery, housebreaking, indecent exposure and illegal brewing of alcohol.

Zietsman said that the actions were carried out by 3,200 policemen who had been called in from Pretoria and Cape Town from late Friday to late Saturday.

Reminder to Whites

The police move followed a reminder to white householders issued on Friday in Pretoria about the pass laws and the fines faced by employers for allowing blacks on their property illegally. The maximum fine that a white property owner could be assessed for such an offense was $2,000.

Of the blacks arrested for violating the pass laws, 800 were men and 700 were women. Blacks are required to carry at all times a so-called reference book that details where they are permitted to be after dark. If they are found in an area where they are not allowed, they are subject to fines as high as $200.

Botha Set on Defense Paper

JOHANNESBURG, March 24 (Reuter) — South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha dissociated himself today from a leaked document revealing a secret army plan to intervene in politics.

A statement read on his behalf in parliament in Cape Town, Mr. Botha, who is also the defense minister, said that a formal inquiry would be held into the document's origin and contents. The prime minister had ordered a copy of the document to be on his desk this morning. Further excerpts were published today by the Johannesburg Sunday Times.

The document, published at great length today in the Rand Daily Mail, instructed military departments to carry out a strategy to nullify the opposition's attack on the prime minister during the budget debate." The budget is to be presented to Parliament on Wednesday.

The confidential document was drawn up by Maj. Gen. Phillip Pretorius, director-general for civic action in defense headquarters in Pretoria. It is called "Psychological Action: Defense Force Budget Debate" and begins: "There are a number of contentious subjects which will probably arise during the budget debate. It is undesirable that they be exploited by the opposition to the detriment of the government."

In his statement today, Mr. Botha said, "I have had the opportunity to peruse the document which the South African Defense Force has allegedly distributed for official use with a view to the debate on the defense vote. Both the deputy minister and I wish to dissociate ourselves from it."

Mr. Botha said that his policy was to keep the Defense Force, the umbrella grouping of South Africa's three military wings, out of politics while positively involving the opposition in military policy through briefings and visits.

He added, "In connection with the document in question, I have found it necessary to order a formal inquiry as to the source, the compilation and the contents of the document and relevant matters."

Obituaries

Arthur Okun, Economist, Led U.S. Advisory Council

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP) — Arthur M. Okun, 51, one of foremost U.S. economists and a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Lyndon B. Johnson, died here yesterday after a heart attack.

Both in the government and afterward at the Brookings Institution, where he had worked since 1969, Mr. Okun devoted his renowned imagination and insight to tackling the major problems of the U.S. economy.

At the time of his death, he had almost completed what he considered one of his principal contributions to economics, an analysis of stagflation — the dual problem of rising inflation and rising unemployment — which he saw as the United States' greatest single economic hazard.

He was admired for his innovation, mathematical gifts and ability to apply scholarly rigor to practical problems, and was known within his profession for Okun's Law. This doctrine provided a mathematical relationship between unemployment and productivity, specifying the amount of increase in the latter for every percentage point of decrease in the former. The law has been used in economic analysis and forecasting.

Youngest Council Chief

Mr. Okun, a native of Jersey City, N.J., graduated from Columbia University in 1949 with highest academic average in his class. While working for his Ph.D. at Columbia, he began teaching at Yale University, where he became a full professor in 1963. He was named to the Council of Economic Advisers the next year and became its chairman — the president's chief economic adviser — in 1968. He was, at 39, the youngest man to head the council. At the end of the Johnson administration, he joined Brookings.

He was a significant contributor to the field of macroeconomics, to monetary and fiscal policy and in particular to the debate over how to stabilize prices and wages.

Although not considered an ideologue, he was regarded generally as Keynesian in outlook, a believer in the doctrine that fiscal policy, which affects the spending of money, should be emphasized over monetary policy, which affects its supply.

Concerned in particular with the problem of inflation, he was regarded as a major contributor to what economists call incomes policy and to the development of techniques for carrying it out. Incomes policy calls on the government to try to encourage business and labor to moderate prices and wages as a means of restraining inflation.

Among his books were "The Political Economy of Prosperity" in 1970 and "Equality and Efficiency: The Big Tradeoff" in 1975. Some saw the latter work as indicative of a movement away from the liberalism of his earlier days. In the book, he suggested that equality and efficiency might come to replace unemployment and inflation as the opposing poles of economic policy.

—MARTIN WEIL

Felix Rodriguez de la Fuente

MADRID, March 24 (UPI) — Felix Rodriguez de la Fuente, 52, Spain's most prestigious naturalist and environmentalist and, for the last several years, its most popular television personality, was killed in Alaska while filming the annual Anchorage-to-Nome dogsled race. He died in the crash of light airplane on his birthday, March 15.

Mr. Rodriguez, the son of a naturalist, was born in Poza de la Sal in central Burgos province. He began his career in the national fish and game service and attracted public attention at 17 when he won an international falconry contest. Twenty years later, he made his debut on Spanish television with two pet falcons and went on to host a talk show that appeared every two weeks.

Clemens M. Weber

SADDLE RIVER, N.J., March 24 (AP) — Clemens M. Weber, 52, executive vice president of Metromedia Inc., died yesterday of a heart attack.

George H. Fallon

BALTIMORE, March 24 (AP) — Former U.S. Rep. George H. Fallon, 77, whose Fallon Act in the early 1950s authorized the interstate highway system, died Friday. The Maryland Democrat was one of five congressmen wounded when Puerto Rican radicals fired shots from the gallery of the House of Representatives in 1954.



UPI

Arthur M. Okun, at 39, after he was named Council of Economic Advisers chairman.

Boris Strelnikov

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP) — Boris Strelnikov, 57, a Pravda correspondent in the United States for 15 years before being reassigned to Britain last spring, died yesterday in London of a heart attack, Pravda officials said today. He wrote several books and held the Order of Lenin.

Anita Mezetova

BELGRADE, March 24 (AP) — Anita Mezetova, 67, a former prima donna of the Belgrade opera and professor at the Belgrade Faculty of Music, died yesterday.

Peking May Lead Moscow In Oil Search, Experts Say

REN QIU, China, March 24 (UPI) — China today unveiled five oil fields that have been developed since 1975 in the plains of Hebei province south of Peking.

American geologists who saw the complex said that China may already have overtaken the Soviet Union in the science of oil exploration.

The new oil production area, which was shown to Western petroleum geologists and reporters for the first time, is producing about 20 million metric tons (140 million barrels) of crude oil a year.

It accounts for a little less than 20 percent of China's crude-oil output, which totaled 106 million metric tons in 1979, according to Chinese official figures, which would rank China among the top 10 producers.

The new oil base consists of five different fields, spread over 30,000 square kilometers south of Peking. The main field, called Ren Qiu and is located 94 miles south of the capital, produces 10 million metric tons and accounts for more than half the area's output, Chinese officials said.

The combined output of the four satellite fields, He Jian, Yan Lin, Ba Xian and Yung Qing, is slightly less than that of the Ren Qiu field.

American petroleum geologists attending an international conference in Peking visited Ren Qiu's laboratory and said they were surprised by the array of sophisticated oil prospecting equipment in use. Much of it was of U.S. and West German origin.

"The Chinese aren't in the front ranks with the Western countries yet, but they're getting there," a member of the American party said. "That lab was as good as anything you would see at home. If they [the Chinese] haven't overtaken the Russians yet, they soon will."

China's largest oil field is Da Jiang in the northeastern part of the country near the Soviet border. It is believed to produce about 50 million metric tons a year.

From the Chinese point of view, Da Jiang is uncomfortably vulnerable in the event of hostilities with the Russians.

Cancers, Miscarriages

Mysterious Health Problem Scares Memphis Residents

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

MEMPHIS, March 24 (NYT) — A 3-year-old boy cannot sleep at night because he has trouble breathing. A 6-year-old girl complains of chest pains all the time. A 29-year-old woman had 11 cysts removed from an ovary. A 56-year-old woman has had a cancerous lung removed and requires an oxygen tank to breathe. Six of her neighbors have died of cancer in recent years.

Hundreds of residents in the northern suburbs of this city on the Mississippi River are concerned about the cancers and miscarriages, rashes and respiratory problems that they and their neighbors have suffered, and they are mystified about the causes.

Federal, state and local environmental officials say that there seems to be a health problem in the area, but they cannot find an environmental problem.

Ruffin Harris, a researcher for the Environmental Defense Fund, insists that the health problem is similar to that at the Love Canal section of Niagara Falls, N.Y. In August, 1978, more than 200 families whose homes had been built adjacent to an old chemical dump site in the Love Canal neighborhood were forced to evacuate after the New York State Health Department found evidence of higher-than-average rates of miscarriages and birth defects.

Chemical Dumps

Many of those who live in the Frayser, Hollywood and Bellevue sections of Memphis believe that their homes have been built on top of chemical waste dumps rather than adjacent to them, and that carcinogenic chemicals have leaked through rusting or ruptured barrels, drums and boxes and have contaminated the air, soil and water around their homes. In the Frayser section, the most residential of the three neighborhoods, from 600 to 1,000 homes may be affected.

Others wonder whether their health problems have been caused by fumes and particles from the numerous chemical manufacturing and processing plants in the vicinity.

Chemicals rank second only to hospitals as an economic influence in the city, with production centering on pesticides and herbicides for the vast soybean, cotton and rice fields of western Tennessee, eastern Arkansas and the Mississippi Delta.

The problems first became apparent in Memphis more than three years ago, when a resident began complaining to the health authorities that something in her backyard was making her family ill. Her 5-year-old son had a growth on one foot, her 3-year-old daughter had been taken to the hospital three times with breathing difficulties in the previous two and a half years and the entire family had had rashes, headaches, stomach cramps and blisters.

The Shelby County Health Department ran soil tests and found evidence of such hydrocarbon chemicals as chlordane, which are found in pesticides, but said that the levels of chemicals presented no health hazard. Other soil tests and blood samples from the children disclosed such chemicals as tri-2-butoxyethl phosphate, an industrial plasticizer used in paints and floor finishers, but laboratory technicians blamed contaminated test-tube stoppers or other contaminants.

The woman finally went to Leonard Novarro, a reporter for the Memphis Press-Scimitar, and he canvassed homes in the neighborhood to learn whether other families had similar health problems.

A survey of 36 current and former residents of a one-block area in the Frayser neighborhood found seven cancer deaths, four women with breast cancer, two persons with leukemia, two with stomach cancer, two with lung cancer and a woman with cancer of the colon. Another informal neighborhood survey of 14 persons living on one street in the Frayser section found seven cancers, 10 hysterectomies, five persons with respiratory problems, three with tumors, three miscarriages and two babies born with severe birth defects.

There has been no comprehensive health survey conducted by any official agency, and that is what the residents want. "People who had incredible medical histories did not know that their neighbors also had incredible medical histories until the past few weeks," said Charles Newman, an attorney for one of the residents.

Other Tests

Just as necessary as a comprehensive medical survey, some residents say, are air, soil and water tests to discover what is causing the health problems.

The efforts of county officials and the Environmental Protection Agency have been criticized as sloppy and unprofessional by local residents and by Mr. Harris of the Environmental Defense Fund.

"We are being blamed for covering up," said Jerry Novak, the county health department administrator. "But we would like to find something there to answer the mystery and calm people who are in an attitude of almost hysteria. Not finding anything makes it worse."

"The EPA is not going to walk away from this problem," said Kenneth Biglane, director of the agency's division of oil and special materials control in Washington.

Sicily Gangland Slaying

CORLEONE, Sicily, March 24 (Reuters) — The bullet-riddled body of Calogero Lisotta, 58, an associate of Mafia chieftain Luciano Liggio, was found today in a cattle stall on his farm near here.

Keeping business going 24 hours a day

A 'distributed intelligence' network of computers and terminals, extending to 100 Shell petrol stations throughout Sweden, will soon enable the motorist to purchase petrol - on account - twenty-four hours a day.

To do so, account-card holders simply enter their card into a keypad/card-reader terminal in the pump, key-in their personal code and select the petrol of their choice from the three grades on offer. Information on the card, along with the amount and grade of petrol obtained, is then entered into the station's terminal computer. Other account-card purchases; oil, car-accessories, etc, are entered via a keyboard/card terminal in the station shop.

Each station terminal computer transmits the daily account-card transactions to Shell's computer centre for further processing and mailing of monthly statements. And the computer centre transmits daily information back to each station on blocked accounts, overdrafts, lost cards, etc, to protect the network against possible misuse.

Shell's aim in implementing an automated account-card network is to give improved customer service at reduced administrative cost. So they based the entire project on the Philips PTS 6000 Terminal System because it is doing just that for commercial organisations the world over.

Computerised terminal systems represent only one aspect of Philips' ability to promote efficiency in business. Being a multi-technology company, we can assist Management to analyse, evaluate and resolve a wide diversity of business problems.

Here are some more examples of how we are helping businesses to operate more efficiently.





Radiotelephone. The Dundee area of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, in the U.K., has installed a Pye telecommunications radiotelephone system to allow linesmen to speak directly to base. The system consists of a Pye Olympic VHF-AM in-dash radio, for communication between vehicle and base, and a Pye Westminster UHF-FM radio for portable-vehicle-portable communications. Direct contact between portable and base station is by means of a UHF-FM/VHF-AM repeater incorporating a 'talkthrough' facility to provide contact between linesmen and other personnel equipped with personal radios.



In-house TV production. Television programmes at the Ogem Compound in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, are produced in-house with a Philips Video 80 compact colour television studio system. Mobile, flexible, easy to use and economical, the Video 80 is a complete system with a comprehensive selection of all equipment a professional colour video studio needs.



Word processor. Philips' P5002 is one of the world's most advanced word processors, for in addition to facilities for rapid typing, revising and reformatting text, it has a range of operational features – many of them unique – which simplify and speed up the preparation of all kind of documents and the retrieval of information. These features include multi-column work, a useful graphic facility, flexible formatting, data communication and extremely easy operation.

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Dance

Bejart's 'Casta Diva' Is Echo of Callas

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 24 (IHT) — Perhaps it was predictable that Maurice Bejart would be fascinated by the sophisticated toys at IRCAM, Pierre Boulez's underground musical research institute at the Centre Pompidou, and in particular by the acoustic and scenic possibilities of its Espace de Projection.

Bejart has never been content to remain within the confines of choreography, or any other theatrical category. His "ballets" often involve voice, spoken and singing; their scores are often hybrid affairs; their subject matter ranges from pop to metaphysical, and throughout there have been undigested borrowings from the Orient — theater, movement, music, religion and whatnot. In the early 1960s, he even wrote a kind of play, "La Reine Verte," that involved the actress Maria Casares, the dancer Jean Babilee, and an original Pierre Henry score.

Most of these elements turn up again in "Casta Diva," which is running in the Espace de Projection through April 5. It has a text, staging and choreography by Bejart, who is also its principal performer, and the theme of the exercise is the identification of the stage performer with his role, to the point of mutual absorption.

The title is a reference to the aria from Bellini's "Norma," and the spectacle opens and closes with a recording of it being sung by Maria Callas. In the program, Bejart says that his project goes back to a version he conceived for the late soprano, and the music for this production, by Alain Louvier, was commissioned for IRCAM by Callas' friend, the pianist Vasso Devezzi. Nonetheless, what takes place is pure Bejart.

There are three performers on a simple L-shaped corner stage. At the right, Bejart squats on a cushion near four musicians, delivering his text. On the left, a masked marionettelike dancer (Alain Louafi) acts as a kind of physical extension of Bejart, responding to the words as well as to the urgings of a *maitre du geste* (Yann Le Gac).

Bejart's own text, mostly in French but with multilingual interjections, is gradually swallowed up by quotations from Moliere, Corneille, Shakespeare, Baudelaire, Kleist and, most persistently, Salome's lascivious suggestions to John the Baptist from Oscar Wilde's play.

In any case, Bejart gradually abandons his seated position to take an increasing role in the movement, winding up in a flamboyant apotheosis in which he stalks around like a Japanese marionette, on cothurns (the elevated shoes of ancient theater) and with multiple layers of luxurious costumes being peeled off one by one. Other borrowings from Japanese theater included the stylized vocal distortions, the servant-stagehands in black meant to be regarded as unseen, the separation of movement and voice for a single character.

Self-Indulgence

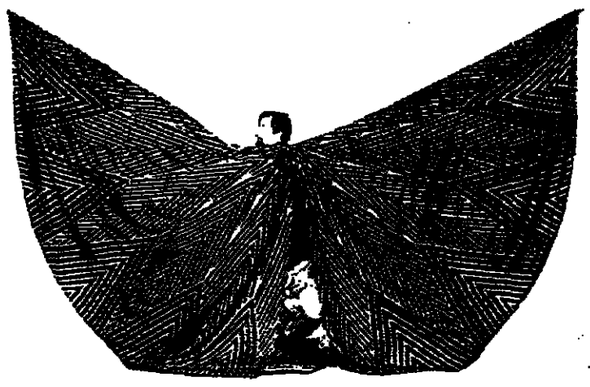
There is a certain amount of self-indulgence built into any theatrical enterprise seeking to explore the stage's inherent confusion of reality and illusion, and an hour and a half of this stuff without intermission, on hard risers, is a long sit. Fortunately, the musical proceedings were interesting enough to attend to when the stage business overstayed its leave.

Louvier's score involved the four musicians — two flutists playing a variety of instruments, a cellist and a percussionist — and recorded instrumental, concrete, vocal and electronic sounds, and the transformation of vocal sounds by computer. Despite the complex input, there was surprisingly little of the feeling of aimless diddling that characterizes so much test-tube music — rather the impression that the mechanics were being subordinated to some genuine musical purpose. There was even a touch of self-mocking humor in Alan Burrett's Rube Goldberg contraption on the stage, which included a sine-wave that provided a visual tracking of the sound.

* * *

Dennis Wayne and Dancers, who opened a European tour with a two-week run at the Theatre de la Ville, is a small company whose members are, as the name implies, all soloists with Wayne himself as first among equals. The basic orientation is the familiar American marriage of classical and modern, and the repertory eclectic, coming from outside choreographers rather than from within the troupe.

Perhaps it is this eclecticism, plus the high polish and homogeneousness of the dancers, that tended to make the programs here seem like exercises in style, somewhat short on personality. The dancing was exhilarating while it was going on (and enthusiastically received by the capacity audience), but the overall impression was bland. One of the strongest ballets was John Butler's familiar "After Eden," superbly danced by Wayne and Helene Roux.



Maurice Bejart in "Casta Diva."

Jazz

Lee Konitz: The 'Diligent Practicer'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, March 24 (IHT) — As he moved towards the microphone he slowly became conscious that the rhythm section was sounding better than usual. They were in fact complete. They had no need of him. He only listened. "It was the perfect solo," Lee Konitz laughed, "a gravitational phenomenon." That was the late forties with Claude Thornhill, the first dance band to play bebop.

Konitz is a musician who uses words as sparingly as notes. A club owner once guided him to a table after a set, saying someone wanted to meet him. Konitz recognized one of his heroes, Dustin Hoffman. His usual enigmatic smile spread slowly, as he said: "Oh. It's you."

His style has not changed radically since the late '40s, when it was 30 years ahead of its time. Konitz has an ear that can hear implications of chordal implications and play them. He captures melodies by touching their essence briefly.

Tony Fruscella, Chet Baker, John Lewis, Paul Desmond and Bill Evans play or played with similar stances. Miles Davis is the prototype.

Lean Times

One night last week, an hour and a half before starting time, Konitz was downstairs in the darkened club, practicing. He would be playing three sets before the night was over, more than enough for most instrumentalists, but Konitz is, in his own words, a "diligent practicer." He timed his warm-up, crescendoing and decrescendoing a tone for 10 seconds, breathed for two seconds, then moved to another tone.

How long does he practice every day?

"Until I get tired of people telling me how good I sound." That sly smile again. It must take a long time to get tired of people saying that. Fifty-two years old now, sober, somberly dressed, his laconic exterior disguises a sharp mind, and he'll surprise you by breaking into a dance at unexpected moments.

There were some lean decades as Konitz went his quiet way while his peers with more zap (Gerry Mulligan, Stan Getz) became well-known to a general public. He had a fruitful association with the pianist Lenny Tristano, a shorter one with Miles Davis' Birth of the Cool band, and he was featured for a while with Stan Kenton.

After years of following the old Charlie Parker tradition of tarnished saxophones held together with rubber bands and chewing gum, he switched to a new Selmer Mark VI alto, which costs $1,800. Perhaps because he does not have to pay rent (Lee Konitz playing a Selmer means money in the bank for the company), he says: "I'm happy saxophones have gotten so expensive. It proves it is considered a 'serious instrument now.'"

He has made 40 to 50 albums. He's not sure of the exact number and "nobody has had the decency to tell how many any of them have sold. They might have to pay some royalties." This state of affairs does not appear to bother him very much. He makes a good living and considers himself rather lucky.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave him a $25,000 grant. "I had to stop using all those old cliches about the Rockefellers. I should have invested it, but I didn't." The Smithsonian has commissioned him to transcribe the Birth of the Cool band arrangements, and to perform them at the institution early next year. He passes his days in hotel rooms deciphering the inner voicings of "Israel" and "Godchild." "Trying to hear those French horn parts keeps me out of trouble on the road."

He recently did two weeks in Italy as a duo with Gil Evans, who is known more as arranger and leader than pianist. "Gil just became his orchestra on the keyboard. It was fun, though some of those Italian hotels had 20-watt bulbs and it was hard to write music. We had to write in the bathroom.

"I looked at one of my arrangements today and I thought, you know, it looks like a real score. I was rather impressed by all those complicated lines twisting around the page."

"You can write without a piano?"

"Yes," he said, then added emphatically: "Oh yes. I can do what I want now. The jury is in."

Lee Konitz: Club St. Germain, 1 Rue St. Benoit, through March 25, and at Club Mediterranee, Dakar, April 19 to May 3.



Christian Rose

Konitz: A serious instrument.

Free Speech Group

Talk Cheap, but Life Hard for 'Cogers'

By Jim Moss

LONDON (UPI) — These are tough times for the oldest free speech forum in England, whose past members included Charles Dickens and novelist Oliver Goldsmith. Blame changing times and political pressures.

In the old days the 225-year-old Honorable Society of Cogers met nightly in a central London tavern named after the society itself to argue current events.

Now, with television and a controversy over its political orientation, the Cogers are lucky if a dozen people show up at their weekly Saturday night meetings, said Reginald Tuck, whose title as the group's leader is "Grand" — not grand anything, just Grand.

"If you can sit at home in the warmth of your own house and get entertainment, you're not going to go out on a cold night," Tuck said.

One of the earliest and most notorious Grands was John Wilkes, a journalist and politician repeatedly expelled from Parliament, whose newspaper attacks on King George III led to wider press freedom and court reforms.

Former Grand and Cogers member for 18 years Michael O'Byrne said that early Cogers supported the American side in the Revolutionary War. Later members were involved in the Chartist political reform movement and the Fabian cause.

The last vestige of the coffee and tavern house movement that flourished in the 18th century, the Cogers are steeped in traditions.

One of these, the Royal Reference, stems from the earliest days, when the police would spy on gatherings, according to O'Byrne.

"If they heard a favorable reference to the reigning monarch, they'd smile and go about their business," he said. Thus a royal toast starts each meeting.

"It doesn't have to be favorable any more," O'Byrne said. "One old member has a habit of drinking a toast to the queen and then adding 'across the water.'"

Begging Bowl

Another tradition is the begging bowl, passed around at the end of every meeting to supplement the £1 annual membership fee. It shouldn't be necessary, O'Byrne said, since in the 1920s, an American Coger bequeathed the group "a large sum of money" in gratitude for its support in 1776.

"But we couldn't legally take it because our society is not incorporated," O'Byrne said.

The current 60 Cogers are also homeless these days. The Cogers pub asked it to go elsewhere in 1970, and now they pick a different pub almost weekly.

"Our membership is so small now," he said, "because people don't like to search the streets to find out where the meeting's going to be."

Many pub owners began closing their doors to the Cogers when rumors started to circulate that the organization had become merely a soapbox for the National Front, a political organization many accuse of having Fascist tendencies.

Because the Cogers are dedicated to free speech, Tuck said, they have to permit even fringe groups to speak — including the National Front. But he denied that the Cogers have become a facade for far-rightist groups.

Tuck, 60, said the Cogers have one last resort if no pub will accept them — a recourse they used on a cold winter night two years ago. They can always hold their meetings on the "no man's land" of the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"If you stay there, neither Crown nor city can touch you," he said.

But Doesn't Change Diapers

Computer Takes Over Nanny's Role

By Nikki Finke

LONDON (AP) — Four-week-old Gemma Zawadski has a computer for a nanny.

Instead of an apron and a cozy lap, it has tape drives, typewriter keys and is called ORCA III. But it soothes Gemma when she cries and tells her a bedtime story.

"About the only thing it can't do is change the baby's nappies," said Gemma's father, Richard Zawadski, the 28-year-old computer consultant who built ORCA III.

ORCA III is more than just a nanny. Zawadski has programmed it to do household chores as well — turning on lights, opening the garage door and guarding the house against burglars and thieves.

Last November, for $6,600, Zawadski bought the American ITT 2020 home computer to use in his business and educational work. The baby arrived Feb. 29.

"I think my daughter has been born in an age when technology is going to have a bigger impact than ever before," he said. "I wanted to introduce my daughter to computers at an early age."

Rewired Home

So Zawadski purchased several pieces of hardware to expand the computer's range to include speech synthesis and voice recognition. With the help of his wife, who is an engineer, he rewired their home in St. Albans, outside London, and put microphones in the nursery.

ORCA III, named after a British science-fiction TV show, sits in the utility room, but its power extends throughout the house.

Zawadski said that he programmed the computer to switch on when the baby cries and respond in a soothing tone reproducing both his and his wife's voice.

ORCA III also is programmed to make up its own bedtime story, always beginning with "Once upon a time" and ending with "They lived happily ever after," Zawadski said. The plot is up to the computer's choosing from sample stories fed into its memory.

Gemma is too young to talk, but her nanny is ready.

ORCA III is programmed for three languages — English, French and German — to teach her vocabulary and correct pronunciation.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, March 25, 1980

hrysler's Credit haken by Claim

:OIT, March 24 (AP-DJ) — 's efforts to keep hundreds y worldwide lenders in line received an unexpected set- at could weaken the corpo- already shaky financial pre- il.

of Chrysler's European Banque Bruxelles Lambert, t last week in a New York ourt to recover $10 million bank claims Chrysler had ily borrowed and failed to the end of January, as was under the loan agreement.

months of indecision, 's top management is said be committed to selling as 60 percent of the automak- ge unconsolidated finance ry to a group of financial ns headed by Household Corp. Sources say the pro- le, details of which are cur- eing negotiated, could pro- re than $200 million in bad- d cash for Chrysler in the months.

te repeated demands for t by the Belgian bank, the rges, Chrysler failed to re- $10 million and has also o pay any interest since the February. Chrysler spokes- ffirmed yesterday that the s overdue, but they did not whether Chrysler planned he suit.

ase is significant because it the first time one of 's larger banks had broken with the company's major and domestic lenders by demanding payment of an loan. For months, Chrysler n pleading with various cluding Banque Bruxelles, repayment of certain over- s and to refrain from legal s a way to give the auto- dditional time to negotiate it arrangements around the

strategy seemed to be work- king sources said, until the suit surprised some Chrysler lenders and increased pressure on them to take similar action to protect their investments. These sources said the action could "open the doors for dozens" of suits by other lenders — especially foreign-based banks eager to cut their ties to Chrysler altogether — demanding immediate payment of notes and loans that the company failed to repay on time.

"It's one of the worst things that could have happened at this delicate stage of negotiations," said one vice president with a large U.S. bank involved in the discussions. "The negative publicity will hurt. But more importantly," said another source, "it's got to be viewed as a serious psychological blow to Chrysler's game plan."

"Every day, some bank tries a run on us," one Chrysler executive said. "The way we handle it is by telling all of our lenders to stay in line and by refusing to pay off" any loans outstanding regardless of the pressure, he said.

Now, however, sources say it may be more difficult for Chrysler to avoid legal confrontations if a bank demands its money. And if significant numbers of lenders manage to bow out of Chrysler's existing credit arrangements, most bankers agree, it could scuttle the negotiations with the banks and make Chrysler's immediate cash flow problems even more acute.

"There isn't any way we could pay off the banks that want to get out and still keep our doors open," a Chrysler executive said last week.

'Full Impact'

"We won't know the full impact of the latest suit for a few days," said one source involved in the negotiations. "But it clearly won't make the company's situation any easier or safer."

Sources said that pressure on Chrysler from some of the banks to sell a big chunk of the company's finance arm was the main factor that led to the talks with Household Finance. "The banks are really pushing the sale as a way to decrease their exposure," said one highly placed Chrysler executive.

The only things that are still undecided, he said, are the exact percentage of the unit that will be sold and "what the banks will agree to do" after such a sale to ensure that Chrysler's dealers retain access to adequate retail and wholesale financing.

Sources said that the Belgian bank is not part of the consortium of more than 200 banks providing nearly $1.5 billion in crucial revolving credit to Chrysler and its finance arm.

Canada's Industry Plays Monopoly for Real

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO, (NYT) — Not even Canada's federal government can keep track of all the moves, let alone the score, in a nationwide game of real-life monopoly that is sweeping across this country. What is clear, however, is that Canada's corporate concentration grows greater by the day.

Economic power is flowing to fewer and fewer individuals. And because of the weakness of Canada's anti-monopoly laws and the lack of strong public sentiment against bigness in business, the Anti-Combines Branch of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs is virtually powerless.

Besides a standard desire for growth and diversification, the reasons for Canada's increasing concentration are many. They include inflation's impact, which has made it cheaper to buy undervalued stocks of existing companies than to build factories. There has also been a run of robust corporate profits, which must be spent somehow before they make their holder a takeover target.

Donald Thompson, a business professor at York University here, points out the handsome cash flow of some companies in mature industries, like Genstar in cement, Imasco in tobacco and Molson's in beer. Increased dividend payouts are taxed more heavily than capital gains on stock values increased through takeovers. So diversification from an older, slow-growth field is almost forced. In addition, an acquisition can open new avenues of achievement to hold ambitious executives.

There is, in the eyes of government officials, academics, financial analysts and business executives, no reason for any halt in this steady trend. Indeed, a further acceleration of mergers and takeovers is expected starting this summer as slackening demand and record-high interest rates begin taking their toll of medium and smaller companies.

Robert Bertrand, director of the federal Anti-Combines Branch, warns: "What we will have, if this march of increased concentration continues, is a national oligarchy in which a few dozen people will interact to bargain about the economic future of millions." Some would argue that Canada has reached that stage in certain sectors such as beer, cement, petroleum, cigarettes, and newspapers.

They would say that in such sectors oligopolies have formed, often after costly and detrimental bidding wars, to reduce consumer choice, choke competition, threaten the rights of minority shareholders, place too much power in the hands of a few and set the scene for market manipulations, which the government is nearly helpless to combat.

Elite Business Clans

When the proponents of larger-scale operations, perhaps 1,000 captains of elite business clans who have traditionally run Canada's corporations, speak out on the matter, they talk of the need for world-scale companies to compete in the shadow of the United States in an increasingly competitive international marketplace — especially important for a country that exports 25 percent of its gross national product. They also talk of the increased efficiencies of scale that develop and of the greater financial resources a larger company has.

According to the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, mergers in Canada climbed from 129 in 1964 to 296 in 1974. The dramatic surge began in 1976 with 313, jumped to 398 in 1977, 449 in 1978 and at least 511 last year.

While smaller and medium-sized entities continue to be swallowed, one recent characteristic has seen large companies merging with other large companies often after a bitter struggle with an equally large suitor. One result, according to recent figures on economic activities, is that the 100 largest companies now account for more than 45 percent of the value added to goods in Canada versus 33 percent by the United States' 100 largest concerns.

The spectacular but unsuccessful bid five years ago of Power Corp., Canada's largest corporate grouping, to take over Hollinger Argus prompted a three-year inquiry into corporate concentration. Calling mergers a "natural phenomenon," the report said there was no undue concentration. "We found no inherent evils in such concentration," Robert Bryce, the commission chairman, said in an interview, "other than on the whole they weren't as profitable. They tended to overpay in the heat of competition. But that won't slow the trend down."

Such bidding wars are financed by Canada's banking system, itself an example of concentration. Between them the five largest banks — Royal Bank, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia and Toronto Dominion — control $207 billion, or 90 percent of the assets of all 11 federally chartered banks.

At no time during these maneuverings is much attention paid to the federal government. "We have a great concern over the size of these mergers," said Paul Mitchell of the Combines Branch, "but the law is toothless. Mergers are impossible to stop. We must prove an 'undue' loss of competition to the public's detriment before it happens." As one result, Canada has had one monopoly conviction since World War II, and that defendant pleaded guilty.

OPEC Prices Up In 'Real' Terms

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP-DJ) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries no longer has any basis for complaint about the decline of oil prices in "real" terms, according to an assessment by the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

The real cost of OPEC crude for major importing countries has been hitting new highs with each wave of price increases by the oil cartel since the third quarter of 1979, according to the publication's latest assessment of prices. In some countries, real costs now stand 50 percent above their previous peaks in the mid-1970s, it said.

The publication's analysis was based on the adjustment of dollar prices to reflect currency fluctuation and inflation in several consuming countries: it used 1972 as a base year since it preceded the first oil-price upheaval.

Purchasing Power

The new high in real prices is a sharp reversal from last autumn. OPEC and others were then pointing out — much to the chagrin of consumers — that oil was still costing importing countries less in real terms than it did after the first price explosion of 1973. It took until the third quarter of 1979, or nine months of price increases, for OPEC to make up for the inflation and dollar weakness of the previous four years.

But the continuation of the price rises is exposing oil-importing countries to almost the full brunt of each new increase. Increases in real costs also translate into increases in OPEC's purchasing power. But debate remains over how much OPEC purchasing power has actually increased.

OPEC members are quick to point out that inflation on goods and services they buy has tended to exceed overall inflation in the industrialized countries, and thus justify oil-price increases in excess of the general level of inflation. One international economist responded, however, by saying that "this kind of rationalization is just raw market power disguised as a plea for equity. OPEC oil prices have increased a lot faster than their domestic inflation, but the industrial countries do not have the clout to do anything about it."

It was conceded that the consumers had used the same "raw market power" in the 1950s and 1960s to keep a lid on oil prices.

Kuwait to Stiffen Oil Agreements

KUWAIT, March 24 (AP-DJ) — New oil-supply contracts from Kuwait will carry stiff "take-it-or-leave-it" restrictions, it was reported today. The contracts will permit Kuwait to change its oil prices and quantities, as well as the lengths of the contracts, whenever it chooses, a Kuwaiti newspaper said.

Moreover, companies buying Kuwait's oil will have to process unspecified amounts in Kuwait, which plans to double its refining capacity to nearly 800,000 barrels a day. "If they [the oil customers] don't agree to our conditions, they can go elsewhere and buy their oil," the oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, was quoted as saying.

The new contracts will be for two and a half years instead of the current five or six years and Kuwait will have the option to reduce or increase the period.

Kahn and His Ex-Aide Dispute Wage-Price Controls

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP-DJ) — The Carter administration's chief economic adviser and his former deputy disagreed sharply yesterday on whether the United States needs mandatory wage and price controls to control inflation.

Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said he was "much more persuaded than ever" that mandatory controls will not work.

"I do not believe the country would have the will . . . to do the things that are fundamentally necessary to attack inflation once it imposes controls," Mr. Kahn said in a television interview.

Barry Bosworth, once Mr. Kahn's assistant, said in a separate interview that "given a desire to slow the inflation, the choice is rapidly being reduced to one of severe recession versus wage-price controls."

Mr. Bosworth said he favors controls because a deep recession would throw from 10 to 15 million people out of work and "that's too high a price to pay."

But Mr. Kahn said that after a year and a half of leading the fight against inflation, "I know a lot more now about how controls operated in the past and I'm now much more persuaded than ever . . . that controls don't work, don't hit at the problem. They paper it over, they substitute for attacks on the fundamental problem."

Mr. Kahn argued that even an attempt to give President Carter the power to impose mandatory controls "would set off a wild binge of anticipatory price increases."

Mr. Bosworth said the choice between controls and a deep recession has to be made because otherwise inflation will continue to worsen. He said the nation now faces a minimum inflation rate of 10 percent a year for all of this decade.

"The ideal time" for controls "is now," Mr. Bosworth said, adding that inflation will worsen if workers begin to demand wage increases to keep up with rising prices.

Mr. Bosworth said controls are needed as part of an anti-inflation strategy aimed at encouraging productivity, reducing dependence on oil imports, holding down government spending and discouraging speculation in homebuying while encouraging homebuilding.

He criticized the latest Carter administration inflation program as being inadequate to cope with the current inflation. Since leaving the administration last year, Mr. Bosworth has been an economist at the Brookings Institute, an economic research organization oriented toward Democratic Party thinking.

He said anyone who thinks that cutting the budget by $13 to $14 billion will make a serious dent in inflation is "a great illusionist." The administration proposed such budget cuts in its latest program.

But Mr. Kahn said the "president feels strongly that the first thing we must demonstrate is a balanced budget." He said that accomplishment would "create a sense that we are in control of our destinies."

Volcker Wants Budget in Balance

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP-DJ) — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said today a "balanced budget ought to be the continuing target" of government policy so that it will become "the norm not the exception."

Mr. Volcker told the Senate Budget Committee that a balanced budget is fundamental to reducing pressures on financial markets.

Big Board Prices Close Sharply Lower

NEW YORK, March 24 (UPI) — Prices were sharply lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today amid investor worry over the economy's outlook. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 26.54-point loser last week, was off 19.71 points to 765.44 at the closing. It fell 3.93 points Friday to a 23-month low.

Declines overran advances by a 15-to-1 margin.

Volume amounted to 39,230,000 shares, compared with 32.2 million traded Friday.

Analysts said the market started to skid severely when the Dow average dropped below the 780 mark, an area where many investors had made purchases in the past.

One of the factors behind the market's decline is the Treasury plan to seek $11.5 billion from the money market, thus luring investors from stocks because the short-term securities have been yielding around 15 percent. Analysts are also fearful that the U.S. money supply, which grew at a $1.7 billion rate in the latest week, could continue to rise sharply and force the Federal Reserve to tighten credit further.

IBM was active and lower most of the day. IBM officials said they knew of no corporate reason for it.

First Pennsylvania was active and lower. Published reports said there were rumors that the company is about to be "rescued" by the Fed.

General Public Utilities was active and lower. A utilities analyst said chances were strong the utility, which owns Three Mile Island, would not survive in its present form.

Seeks to Buy erman Notes

March 24 (AP-DJ) — The States wants to purchase rman federal government nominated in Deutsche an investment for the has accumulated in foreign intervention, Finance Hans Matthoefer told ts today. A U.S. Treasury n Washington later con- Ir. Matthoefer's announce-

ederal Reserve has inter- ainst the strong flow of of the mark into the dol- sult of the high U.S. inter- The announcement fol- week's disclosure that Sau- is acquiring 5 to 6 billion deral notes to diversify its reserves. West Germany, rt, is seeking to finance its current account deficit with funds from abroad. atthoefer did not elaborate U.S. proposal and declined ent on the size of such a n. But a high-placed ministry source said the tates may buy "less than n marks" of such paper an and indicated that the n could be concluded ably this week. The source- ie notes would have a ma- at least two years and an ate of about 9 percent.

nities nancing ng engineering

co Gets Arab Loan

IT, March 24 (AP-DJ) — wait-based Arab Fund for c and Social Development ed yesterday that it has Morocco a $19 million loan ce the Gharb agricultural

ompany Report

evenue, Profits in Millions ousands, unless otherwise indicated

Kirin Brewery		
31	1979	1978
.....	830,530.0	786,290.0
.....	16,640.0	18,630.0
.....	7.50	7.50

Money Funds Sidestep Fed With 'Clones'

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP-DJ) — Managers of the booming money market investment funds think they have hit upon a way to keep expanding, despite efforts of the Federal Reserve Board to curb their growth as part of the government's anti-inflation package.

Many think they will escape relatively unscathed. They plan to keep growing by creating new funds, known as "clones," which appear likely to be extremely popular even though they will be subject to the new Fed rule.

Resemblance

The Fed now requires a money-market fund to set aside in a non-interest-bearing account 15 percent of any assets in excess of those at the close of business on March 14. The Fed action prompted many funds to turn down new accounts, although they continue to accept deposits from current shareholders as well as reinvesting dividends.

The newly created "clone" funds - so called because they will closely resemble the old ones — will allow the fund groups to accommodate new customers willing to accept the impact of the Fed rule. Otherwise, a fund that continued to expand rapidly might be sued by current shareholders unhappy about a possible dilution of their holdings through application of the special deposit.

One fund president notes that the Fed rule is not quite as bad as it originally sounded because the 15 percent special deposit will be based on the daily average of a fund's assets, rather than its total at the end of each reporting period.

Another fund president says clone funds could offer even higher yields than some older funds, at least for a few weeks, because the clones will be investing at current rates while the older funds' portfolios include investments made earlier at lower rates than are available today. One clone fund hoping to start up next week may be offering a yield of 13.7 percent or more, an official says.

The approximately 80 money-market funds held total assets of about $61.29 billion as of last Wednesday, up $518.8 million from the previous week, according to the Investment Company Institute, an association representing mutual funds.

Pentagon Seeks Oil on Spot Mart

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Department of Defense is seeking 250,000 to 500,000 barrels of crude oil in the international spot market in a "pilot program" to meet its shortfall in oil products, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) reported.

The Pentagon is seeking crude with the highest possible yield of jet fuel, marine diesel and navy special fuel oil, for processing later this year at refineries in Europe and the Far East, the publication said. Like many international product buyers, the U.S. agency was caught in last year's squeeze by major suppliers, who limited product sales when the access to crude diminished.

Defense will be short several million barrels of oil products this year if it cannot find new suppliers, the report said. Officials will not discuss exact volumes but said they are feeling a jet fuel pinch most.

Japan Abolishes Aid to Imports

TOKYO, March 24 (AP-DJ) — Because of its continuing trade deficit, Japan has abolished the last of its major financial systems designed to promote imports.

Central bank officials said today that at the end of last week the Bank of Japan scrapped the so-called import-financing credit system that was established in 1970 to permit importers to obtain low-interest loans through foreign exchange banks.

With the abolition of the system, officials said, the country has now eliminated all the major mechanisms that were aimed at promoting imports. Japan's trade balance has remained in the red consistently since last July.

IC Industries sales and income set records in 1979. By design.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the year ended December 31, 1979, compared with same period 1978

(Dollars in thousands except per common share amounts)	Year ended December 31, 1979	Year ended December 31, 1978
Sales and Revenues	$3,735,000	$2,670,000
Income From Continuing Operations	$ 107,000	$ 92,000
Income Per Common Share From Continuing Operations	$ 5.31*	$ 4.88

* Includes current year effect from accounting change.

IC Industries 1979 sales set a new record of $3.7 billion, representing a 40 percent increase over 1978. Income from continuing operations was up 17 percent to a record $107 million. Sales for the 4th quarter from continuing operations exceeded $1 billion for the first time.

Income per share was affected by an accounting change involving certain costs associated with Illinois Central Gulf Railroad track improvement programs.

Consumer Products sales up 75%.

IC Consumer Products Group reported sales of almost $2 billion for the year 1979. A 75 percent increase over 1978.

Pet contributed $1.4 billion to sales, with pre-tax income exceeding $56 million. Twelve month sales results from Pet are included in 1979 figures compared to five months in 1978.

Commercial Products pre-tax income up 22%.

Our Abex Corporation contributed more than $85 million in pre-tax income. Combined sales from all Abex lines in 1979 were $908 million. Abex Railroad Products Group sales exceeded $279 million. And by mid-1980 Abex will have the most modern facility in the world for the production of cast steel wheels. With a capacity to produce 295,000 wheels, the new Abex plant will more than double our total capacity.

Abex commercial and defense-related sales to the aerospace industry increased steadily with a record $110 million backlog.

Abex year-end backlog was $536 million, compared with $362 million in 1978. Up 48 percent.

Hussmann enters 1980 with $69 million backlog.

The Hussmann group had sales of $308 million. And a pre-tax income of more than $28 million. About 42 percent above 1978 figures.

Hussmann is the world's largest manufacturer of commercial refrigeration and merchandising equipment. And is the acknowledged pioneer in energy saving technology and *total* store environmental control systems.

Pepsi, Dad's and Bubble Up sales at new high.

IC Industries soft drink operations represent a major factor in this growth market. Sales in 1979 increased 16 percent to $281 million.

Included are Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Dad's Root Beer Company, and Bubble Up Company. Two new Pepsi-Cola franchise acquisitions were made during the year.

Midas automotive sales at record high.

Sales to the 1,243 Midas Automotive Service shops worldwide set a new record high of $187 million. Midas added 145 shops in 1979 and expects to add 133 new shops in 1980.

Midas recreational vehicle sales declined to $90 million, 43 percent below 1978 because of fuel price increases, availability of consumer credit and high interest rates. However, in 1980 Midas anticipates about a 20 percent sales increase if gasoline supplies are adequate.

Successful in the '70's. Confident for the '80's.

Our growth in sales and earnings throughout the 1970's has given us confidence in our plan for the 1980's. A plan designed to give us a broad base of strength, particularly in commercial and consumer products.

If you would like to know more about how we grew in the past decade and our plans for growth in the next, just write: IC Industries, Inc., European Office, 55 chemin Moise Duboule, CH-1209, Geneva, Switzerland.

IC Industries
Growth by design.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

nual Report as of 31st December 1979 has been ed and may be obtained from:

Holdring & Pierson N.V.
cht 214, Amsterdam

Westminster Bank Limited
ffice Services,
r, Drapers Gardens
mmorton Avenue,
EC2P 2ES

Rothschild & Sons Limited
rt, St. Swithin's Lane,
E.C.4

Rothschild
affitte, Paris 9

ynch International & Co.
ean offices

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Koln

Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Konigsallee 21-23 D4000,
Düsseldorf 1

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2
Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 162,
Bruxelles

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

International Pacific Corporation Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000

5-STAR HOTEL IN PUNTA DEL ESTE URUGUAY

The Municipal Government of Maldonado calls for an international public bid for tender for the sale of real estate in the zone of La Pastora in Punta del Este, covering an area of 42,399 square meters, and situated at the head of Dr. Claudio Williman Parade, bordering avenues Chiberta and Biarritz and Sacramento Street. The property is for the building and development of a 5-star hotel with a minimum of 200 rooms which should include premises for Congress and entertainment rooms with a capacity for 1,500 people, as well as premises for the running of a casino. Offers may also include plans for the construction of residential buildings up to 60,000 square meters in area.

Interested parties may obtain the conditions of tender from the "Dirección de Adquisiciones de la Intendencia, Calle Montevideo 745, Teléfono 24010 del Departamento de Maldonado, Uruguay," at a price of 500 New Pesos in the Uruguayan national currency. General information regarding this tender may be obtained from the Embassy of Uruguay, 48 Lennox Gardens, London S.W.1, Tel.:589 8835. The receipt and opening of offers will take place on May 30, 1980, at 4 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Municipal Government. (First Convocation).

Should the minimum number of 3 offerers not be attained, the Second Convocation will be called on the same date and in the same place at 4:30 p.m., with the offerers that may be present. Offerers must be present at the opening of the Act or be represented by a duly authorized person.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—A—A—A—								
43¼	31¼	ACF	2.24	6.9	6	228	33¼	32	32¼	—1⅛
18⅝	12½	AMF	1.24	10.	5	348	12⅝	d12¼	12⅝	— ½
20⅝	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.6		623	18	16⅞	17	—1⅛
12¼	9	APL	1	11.	32	51	9	d 8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅝	ARA	1.82	6.7	5	42	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—1
54⅝	23½	ASA	3.15e	7.3		545	45½	43	43⅝	—1⅝
12⅝	8⅛	ATO	.60	6.5	3	50	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
31¼	17	AVX s	.32	1.4	12	246	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
43⅝	30⅜	AbbtLb	1.20	3.4	12	576	35¼	34½	34⅝	—1⅛
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	5.8	5	74	24¼	24¼	24¼	
4⅞	3⅛	AdmDg	.04	1.3	5	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14½	11	AdaEx	1.49e	13.		67	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	AdmMl	.20e	4.8	13	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
46⅝	30⅞	AMD n			12	364	35	31⅝	32	—3
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s2.12	6.9	4	1035	37	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
28⅛	15	Ahmans	1.20	7.8	3	41	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				147	2½	2½	2½	
43½	26½	AirPrd	.80	2.4	9	861	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅛
28¼	16⅝	AirbFrt	1.20	7.1	8	36	17	d16⅝	17	— ⅛
17½	10¼	Alcona	.80	7.7	5	187	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5⅝	AlaP dpf.87		15.		36	6	5⅞	6	
84	58½	AlaP pf	9	15.		z100	59	58⅝	58⅞	—1⅛
102	78	AlaP pf	11	14.		z20	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
89⅞	61	AlaP pf	9.44	15.		z50	61½	61½	61½	—1¼
79½	53	AlaP pf	8.28	15.		z310	54½	54½	54½	+1¼
15⅝	13⅝	Alagsco	1.48	11.	7	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
55⅛	16	Alaskin	.80	2.2	14	721	38⅞	35½	35⅞	—1⅞
36	25⅝	Albany s	1	4.1	7	46	25⅝	d24¼	24¼	—1⅛
10¼	6⅞	Alberto	.36	4.4	9	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	
45	24¼	Albrtsn	1.20	3.5	7	151	34½	d34	34	— ½
66⅛	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	4.7	5	881	52¼	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅞
37¼	23½	AlcoStd	1.68	6.3	5	89	27	26⅝	26⅝	
9⅝	6	Alexdr	.40	6.7	6	218	6⅛	6	6	
34⅞	21	AlgCp	1.08a	5.5	4	93	21	d19½	19½	—1½
28⅜	19½	AlgCp pf2.86		14.		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
37⅞	16⅝	AlgLud	1.40	5.5	3	58	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	—1½
56⅝	31⅜	AlgLd pf	3	7.5		17	40½	40	40	
22⅝	15½	AlgLd pf2.19		14.		18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
18	12⅝	AllePw	1.80	14.	6	246	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
17¼	13	AllenGp s	1	7.5	5	62	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
57½	24⅞	Allergan	.60	1.4	15	153	44⅛	42½	43	— ⅞
61⅞	30¼	AlldCh	2	4.3		761	47⅛	46½	46⅞	— ⅞
14¼	10⅝	AlldMnt	.86	7.8	6	80	11½	11	11	— ⅝
22¼	14	AlldPd	.60	3.3	11	20	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
27½	18⅝	AlldStr	1.70	8.7	4	218	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
38⅝	26	AllisCh	2	7.7	4	174	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
18⅝	12⅝	AllrAu	.64b	5.3	6	x12	12⅛	d12	12	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅝	AlphPr	.72	5.3	4	7	13½	d13½	13½	— ¼
70⅝	48⅝	Alcoa	3.20	5.7	4	576	58⅜	56	56⅜	—1⅞
35⅝	16⅝	AmlSug	1.60	6.2	10	15	26⅝	26	26	— ½
59½	35½	Amax s	2.40	5.6	7	753	43½	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅞
76½	45½	Amax pf	3	5.4		4	57	56	56	—1
32¼	20	Amrce	1.32	6.4	5	17	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
61½	29⅞	AHess	1.60	3.7	4	1350	46⅛	43	43	—3⅞
14	8⅝	AmAir	.40	4.7	3	884	8⅞	d 8⅛	8½	— ⅜
6	3⅛	AmAir wt				279	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	AAir pf	2.18	15.		16	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
19⅝	12	ABakr	1.20	7.7	14	66	16½	15½	15½	—1
69⅝	51⅞	ABrnds	5.50	9.1	5	241	61⅛	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
33	25	ABrd pf1.70		5.9		3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
33½	22¼	ABrd pf2.75		12.		19	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
35¼	29⅞	ABrd pf2.67		8.8		25	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
47⅝	29⅛	ABdcst	1.60	5.5	5	434	29½	d29	29¼	
16⅛	13	ABldM	.78	5.6	6	17	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	28	AmCan	2.90	10.	4	417	29⅝	d27⅜	28⅛	— ⅝
22¼	16⅜	ACon pf1.75		8.5		16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3½	ACentry			5	95	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
38	24½	ACyan	1.60	5.3	9	1880	32½	29½	30½	—2⅝
19⅞	18⅝	AmDistl			50	49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25¼	14⅝	ADT	1.16	7.5	6	85	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
22¼	16	AElPw	2.22	14.	7	1149	16¼	d15⅞	16	— ¼
36⅜	25⅛	AmExp	1.80	7.1	5	1300	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ¼
14⅝	8	AFamil	.60b	8.0	3	436	8⅛	d 7½	7½	— ⅝
22½	15⅛	AGlBd	2e	13.		56	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
22⅝	17½	AGnCv	1.44a	8.0		21	18	18	18	— ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	AGnIns	1	3.8	4	327	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅛
16¾	11⅛	AHertLf	.48	3.8	7	25	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12	6.7	5	126	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
29½	22¼	AHome	1.40	7.4	9	2604	22⅝	d21⅞	21½	—1½
35⅜	24	AmHosp	.80	2.8	18	506	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
11⅝	6⅜	AmInvt	.40a	5.7	5	240	7½	7	7	— ⅜
39	24⅛	AMI s	.88	2.6	9	128	31⅜	30¼	30¼	—1½
9½	6	AmMotrs	.07e	1.1	3	1185	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ½
54⅝	36½	ANatR	3.44	7.8	7	85	46	44⅝	44⅝	—1½
31½	15½	ASLFl	n.80b	5.0	3	21	16	15⅝	16	
19⅝	11⅞	AShip	.80	6.4	14	37	13½	12½	12½	—1
58¼	42½	AStand	3.60	7.9	5	366	47½	45¼	45⅝	—1½
18⅝	6½	ASterll	.32	4.9	7	246	6⅝	d 6⅝	6½	— ⅛
34½	22	AmStr	.80	3.8	5	45	22	d20⅝	20⅝	—1⅜
59⅝	40⅝	AmStr pf				8	40	d39½	39⅞	— ⅞
62¼	45	ATT	5	11.	6	3264	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅞
65¼	48⅛	ATTpf	4	8.1		25	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
47⅛	33	ATT pf	3.64	11.		21	33½	d32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
49⅛	34⅛	ATT pf	3.74	11.		75	34⅛	d33⅝	34⅛	
14⅝	11	AWatWk	.96	8.5	5	19	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	AWat pf1.25		13.		z20	10	10	10	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	AWa5pf1.25		12.		z20	10½	10½	10½	
21⅛	16	Ameron	1.20	6.7	5	74	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ¼
17⅛	11⅛	AmesD	.40b	.9	5	18	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅛	Ametek s	1	4.7	10	134	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
31⅜	18½	Amfac	1.32	5.5	6	158	24⅝	24	24	— ½
41	31¼	AMPInc	1	2.8	11	643	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
38¼	14	Ampco	.60a	2.6	7	14	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
28¼	14⅛	Ampex	.20	.9	11	x324	24⅛	23¼	23¼	— ½
9⅛	3⅛	AmrepCp			9	42	5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
24⅝	15¼	Amstar	1.35	8.5	4	156	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	5⅛	Amst pf	.68	12.		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44⅛	32⅞	Amsted	2.20	7.2	5	270	32⅝	d30⅞	30⅝	—2¼
25	14⅝	Analog s			14	723	21⅝	19⅝	20	—1½
18⅝	14⅛	Anchors	1.28	8.8	5	22	15	14½	14½	— ½
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.7	5	450	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
8⅛	5½	Angelica	.40	6.5	5	91	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	11⅝	Anixter	.40	1.6	7	58	25⅜	24¼	24⅝	— ⅝
44	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.3	19	198	32	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
26	18½	ApPw pf2.65		14.		4	18½	d18	18½	
11¼	6⅛	ApldDig			7	233	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅝	7½	ApplMg	1.55t	11.	10	125	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
30½	19⅝	Arcata	1.28	6.6	5	138	19⅝	d19½	19½	— ⅛
31⅛	24½	Arcat pf2.16		8.9		14	25	d24¼	24¼	— ¾
39⅛	16⅝	ArchrD	.20b	.7	12	659	28⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅝
11	3⅝	ArctEn	.10e	3.2		86	3⅝	d 3	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	ArizPS	2	13.	5	314	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
109	82	ArlPpf10.70		13.		z30	82	82	82	
11⅞	7⅝	ArkBst	.60	7.7		22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
31½	22⅛	ArkLG	s1.24	5.5	9	241	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅞	ArlenRty				354	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Armada			5	61	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	19¼	Armco	1.50	5.7	5	611	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
42	26⅝	Arm pf	2.10	6.2		92	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	
19	12⅝	ArmCk	1.10	8.7	5	273	13⅜	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
24½	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.9	4	19	17½	17½	17⅝	— ¼
24⅝	18⅝	AroCorp	1b	5.2	5	14	19⅝	19	19¼	
33	12⅝	ArrowE	r.20r	1.1	7	85	20⅛	18¼	18¼	—1⅞
16½	10⅝	Arvin	1.12	10.	4	68	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
26⅛	19½	Arvin pf	2	10.		17	19½	d19⅝	19½	
58½	16¼	Asarco	1.40a	3.0	4	1042	37⅝	34½	34½	—2
45½	30½	AshlOil	2.50	7.5	5	264	31	d28½	29⅝	—1⅛
42⅛	38	AshlO pf4.50		12.		603	37⅝	d37⅛	37⅛	— ⅞
23⅝	16⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.3	6	185	18⅝	18	18	
22⅝	17	Athlone	1.40	8.4	15	19	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	AtCyEl	1.84	12.	6	53	15⅝	d15	15	— ⅛
66⅝	55	AtlCE pf5.87		11.		3	55	55	55	
106	60⅝	AtlRich	3.40	4.0	9	1838	86⅝	85	85¼	—1⅝
126½	72⅞	AtlRc pf2.80		2.7		16	103¼	102¼	102¼	—1⅝
24¼	12⅛	AtlasCp				44	12½	d12	12½	— ¼
41	29⅝	AutoDta	.44	1.9	14	193	34	33½	33½	— ¼
29⅝	19	AvcoCp	1.20	6.1	2	659	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
59	39½	Avco pf	3.20	7.1		4	45	45	45	+1
74	49½	Avco pf	4.20	8.0		14	53	52	52½	—1⅛
23⅞	15½	Avery	.72	3.9	8	68	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
32⅝	17¾	Avnet	.80	3.4	6	193	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
53¼	32	Avon	2.80	8.5	8	574	33½	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
28½	12⅝	Aydin			13	57	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
		—B—B—B—								
63¾	7	BAV Liq 52c				6	6⅞	d 6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	BT Mtg				27	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	8¼	Bache	.50a	5.5	3	219	10⅛	9	9⅛	—1⅛
70½	38	Bakrlnt	.60	1.1	17	527	58	55⅝	55⅝	—2¼
24⅝	14⅝	Baldor s	.24	1.7	9	23	14⅝	d14¼	14¼	— ¼
40½	22⅛	BaldwU	1.20	4.1	5	83	30	29	29	—1¼
68	34⅝	BldU pf	2.06	4.7		6	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅞
28⅞	20⅝	BallCp	1.40	6.7	4	11	21½	21	21	— ⅝
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10	.4	14	2031	25½	23½	23½	—2⅛
25⅞	18⅛	BaltGE	2.44	13.	6	144	19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
49	35	Balt pfB4.50		12.		z30	36½	36½	36½	+1½
43	19	BanCal	1.12	4.1	6	64	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
19⅛	13⅝	Bandag	.70	4.7	8	51	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
31¼	19⅛	BangPnt	1	4.9	3	57	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
43¼	29⅛	BkNY	2.72	9.4	4	67	29½	d28⅝	28⅞	— ⅝
16	11⅝	BkofVa	1.16	11.	3	37	11⅝	d11	11	— ½
30⅞	20¼	BnkAm	1.32	6.1	5	1260	22½	21⅜	21½	— ½
48⅛	33⅝	BankTr	3.30	8.7	4	156	38⅛	37½	38	
28	18⅝	BkTr pf2.50		13.		3	19½	19½	19½	
16⅝	7⅝	Banner	.14	1.3	13	65	11	10	10⅝	— ½
58⅝	29	Barber	1.60	3.1	14	68	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅝
16⅝	11	BardCR	.36	3.1	8	295	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	15	BarnGp	s.80	4.6	5	23	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
23	16⅝	BarnBk n	1	5.7	5	263	17⅝	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
27¼	14⅝	BarryWr	.52	2.5	10	81	22⅝	21	21	—1⅜
40	23½	Bausch s	1	2.9	10	197	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ⅜
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.64	1.7	12	395	38⅝	38	38	— ½
10⅛	4⅛	BayFncl				199	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	BaySiG	2.20	10.	5	8	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
14¼	9⅝	BaykClg	.64	4.7	7	23	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
38	23⅝	Bearing	.92	3.9	7	59	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
24¼	16½	BeatFd	1.30	7.5	6	867	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
49½	34⅝	Beat pf	3.38	9.5		2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.3	14	180	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅝
36½	27⅝	BecinD	.92	3.2	9	280	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅝
16	6	Beker			4	283	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
50	26⅞	BelcoPt	1	2.9	5	290	36	34	34	—1⅝
30⅞	22¼	Belden	1.60	7.1	4	37	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
8⅛	5⅝	BeldnH	.36b	6.4	5	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	15⅛	BellHow	.96	4.6	8	145	22⅛	20⅝	21	—1⅞
15	6⅛	Bellind	.20a	2.0	6	199	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ½
19⅛	14⅝	BelCd g	s1.64			56	16	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
30½	21⅜	Bemis	1.40	5.9	4	502	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
55⅞	36¼	Bendix	2.84	7.0	6	169	41½	40¼	40½	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅝	BenfCp	2	11.	4	191	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
45½	28⅝	Benef pf4.30		15.		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
26½	18	Benef pf2.50		14.		z20	17½	d17½	17½	— ⅛
19⅝	2⅝	BengtB			20	1924	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅝
7⅛	3	BerkeyP			5	144	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
29⅛	15⅝	BestPd	.24	1.5	5	207	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
26¼	19½	BethStl	1.60	8.0	3	677	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
47⅛	34⅝	BigThr	.88	2.1	13	603	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ½
33⅛	16½	Binney	.92	4.6	10	58	22⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—2¼
29⅛	13⅝	BlsFSL	s.80	5.4	4	26	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
25¼	19	BlackDr	.76	4.1	8	360	19⅛	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
24½	14⅝	BlairJn s	1	6.7	5	138	15½	14⅝	15	— ½
25½	15⅛	BlissL	1.10	7.1	4	47	16	d15⅛	15½	— ⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	7.1	8	72	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	23½	BlueB	1.80	5.8	6	232	32½	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
5⅛	3	BobbieBr g			156	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
68⅛	37⅛	Boeing	1.80	3.4	7	1839	56⅛	52½	52½	—3⅛
39	38	Boeing wt				39	38⅛	d35⅝	36	—2
42½	29⅝	BoiseC	1.75	6.0	4	365	29⅝	d29	29	—1
27⅝	20⅛	Borden	1.82	8.8	5	201	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
42⅛	27⅝	BorgW	2.30	7.1	4	95	33⅝	32½	32½	—1⅛
7½	3⅝	Bormns	.20e	5.7	6	56	3⅝	d 3⅝	3½	— ⅛
24	18⅝	BosEd	2.72	14.	5	72	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
84⅛	61	BosE pf8.88		14.		z20	62½	62½	62½	
11⅛	8⅛	BosE pr1.17		14.		21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
13⅞	10⅛	BosE pr1.46		14.		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Braniff	.20	2.7		445	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
28⅞	20⅝	BrigSt	1.20a	5.5	6	56	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
39⅛	31	BristM	1.60	5.1	9	1273	32⅝	31⅛	31¼	— ½
44⅛	33⅝	BristM pf	2	5.9		1	34	34	34	— ½
38½	21⅞	BritPet	1.67e	5.8	6	947	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
18⅝	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	8.8	6	34	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.22	11.	6	148	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
30⅛	16⅝	BwnSh	1.20	5.5	5	8	22⅛	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
30	12⅝	Brown	.30	1.3	7	144	23⅛	21⅝	22¼	— ½
28⅝	21⅝	BwnGp	2	8.8	4	40	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	11⅛	BwnFer	.70	5.3	8	221	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk	.90	7.7	5	580	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
39	23⅝	Brnsk pf2.40		10.		6	23⅝	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
33½	17½	BrushW s	1	3.9	9	91	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—1½
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	5.2	6	385	17½	17	17	— ⅜
19½	13	BuffFor s	1	7.3	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9¼	Bundy	1	10.	8	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	BunkrH	2.04	14.		8	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
32⅛	20⅝	BunkR	1.28	5.5	6	121	23	21⅞	21⅞	—1½
32	22⅝	BnkR pf1.50		6.4		26	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
20	15	Burlind	1.40	9.0	6	806	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅝
80⅛	42⅝	BurlNo	2.10	3.7	4	523	59⅝	56⅝	57	—3⅝
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55		10.		3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
71½	42⅝	BrlNo pf2.85		5.6		7	53	51	51	—2⅝
35⅝	22⅝	Burndy	1	3.5	8	71	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
8⅞	3	BrnsRL			24	664	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅝
87½	63½	Burrgh	2.60	4.2	8	613	63⅝	d62½	62½	—1¼
15	12⅝	Butlrin	s.52	4.0	7	136	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
18¼	9½	Buttes			50	129	13⅝	12½	12½	—1½
		—C—C—C—								
43⅝	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.9	11	39	35¼	34⅝	35	— ¼
56¼	44⅝	CBS	2.80	6.3	6	319	44⅝	44½	44½	— ½
11¾	6	CCI			4	162	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
12⅞	6⅝	CLC			11	16	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	CNA Fn			3	28	13⅝	13	13	—1
22¼	15¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.5		44	17	16¼	17	
11⅞	8⅝	CNAI	1.14a	13.		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
71	48½	CPC	3.40	6.0	7	390	57⅝	56	56¼	—1⅝
16⅝	13½	CP Nat	1.88	14.	6	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28½	16¼	CTS	.80	4.7	7	57	17¼	16⅝	17	
68⅝	34⅝	CabotC	2	3.5	7	94	57⅝	56½	56⅝	— ⅞
21⅝	10	Cadence			4	60	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s			12	1305	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	15⅞	Callhn	2.75e	7.5	7	245	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1⅛
7⅛	3	CamerB			6	23	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
39⅞	17	CmRL g	s.60a	1.9		291	32⅛	31⅛	31¼	— ⅝
34⅝	26⅛	CamSp	1.90	7.2	6	69	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	CampT	1.20	5.9	7	23	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
43⅝	23⅝	CdPac	g1.70e			695	33⅛	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅝
18	12⅝	CanalR	.64	4.3	21	18	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅝	Cannon	1.20b	5.7	5	29	22	21	21	—1½
49⅝	37	CapCits	.20	.5	9	173	42½	41¼	41¼	—1⅛
24⅝	16	CapHold	1.08	6.6	6	185	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Caring	g .10		9	324	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	4.4	5	43	21½	20½	20½	—1
29⅝	21⅛	Carnat	1.66	7.6	6	132	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	6.3	4	45	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	CarPw	2.08	13.	5	387	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	19½	CarP pf	2.67	14.		13	20	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
36	24⅝	CarTec	1.90	6.3	6	350	31⅝	30⅛	30¼	—1⅛
13⅝	10⅝	CarrGn	C.79e	6.9		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
21⅞	14⅛	CarsPir	1.10	7.5	4	23	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
20⅝	15⅛	CartHw	1.10	7.2	6	132	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	CartWal	.40	5.9	7	48	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	CascNG	.92	9.9	5	43	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
19	11⅛	CastlCk	.80b	7.0	10	151	11⅛	d11¼	11⅛	— ⅜
61⅞	44⅝	CatrpT	2.10	4.8	8	1239	45	d43½	43⅝	—1
17⅝	11¼	CecoCp	.75	5.5	4	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
58	39⅞	Celanse	3.20	7.8	4	397	42½	41	41⅛	—1⅛
48⅛	37⅛	Celan pf4.50		12.		2	37½	37½	37½	
8⅞	4	Cenco			5	192	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
48	22½	Centex	.25	.8	12	53	34⅝	33	33	—1¼
16½	11¼	CenSoW	1.50	13.	5	844	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
20⅝	15	CenHud	2.16	14.	5	37	15⅝	15⅛	15½	
17⅛	12½	CenIlLt	1.70	13.	5	76	13	12½	12⅝	
27⅝	21⅛	CnlLt pf2.87		13.		z1100	22	22	22	+ ⅛
27	17⅝	CnlLt pf2.62		15.		z1000	18	d17¼	17¼	—1
14⅛	10	CenIlPS	1.36	13.	6	126	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
65	26¼	CenLoE	2	4.2	8	112	48½	47⅝	47⅝	—1½
15⅝	11⅛	CeMPw	1.64	14.	6	57	12⅛	12	12	
21⅝	11	CenSoya	.84	7.0	7	482	13	11⅝	12	—1
28⅛	21¼	CenTel	2	9.0	7	106	22⅝	22	22¼	
54⅝	32½	CentrDat	1b	3.5	9	383	32⅝	d28⅝	28⅝	—4⅝
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.64	8.8	5	111	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ¼
19⅛	12⅛	Crt-teed	.90	7.1	10	139	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
25⅝	15⅛	CessAir	.80b	4.3	8	441	19	18½	18⅝	
28⅝	21	Chmpln	1.48	6.8	4	859	21½	d20½	20⅝	—1⅛
28½	20½	Chml pf1.20		5.9		6	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	ChamSp	.80	9.1	6	147	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
50	8⅝	ChartCo	.30	3.9	1	3303	24⅝	20⅛	20⅝	—3⅝
45⅝	3⅝	ChartCo wt				1748	18	14⅛	14⅛	—3⅝
25½	14⅛	ChartCo pf				453	15⅝	d13⅛	13⅝	—1⅛
11⅛	8⅝	ChasFd	.80e	8.9		38	9⅝	9	9	
43⅝	31⅛	ChasM	2.80	7.9	4	488	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
14½	7⅛	Chelsea	.60b	8.0	3	20	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅜
44⅛	33⅝	ChmNY	3.48	10.	4	134	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
22⅛	17½	ChNY pf1.87		10.		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	ChesVa	s.84	4.3	6	92	21	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
25⅝	19⅝	ChesPn	1.28	6.4	8	141	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
34½	25	Chessie	2.32	8.8	4	64	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅝	ChiMlw			21	92	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				4	28	27½	27½	+ ½
29⅝	18⅝	ChiPneT	2	10.	6	52	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅛	ChkFull	.10e	3.0	5	25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
25	11	ChrisCft	.52t	3.2	9	258	17	15⅝	16⅛	—1⅛
9⅝	7⅛	ChCft pf	7	13.		2	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
13⅝	6	Christn	.40e	4.4	6	57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26⅛	15⅝	Chroma	1.10	7.5	4	94	16	d14⅝	14⅝	—1¼
11⅝	5½	Chrysler				1459	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ½
6	2	Chrys wt				207	3⅛	3	3⅛	
21⅝	8	Chrys pf				322	7⅝	d 7¼	7⅛	— ⅝
28⅝	19½	ChurCh	.60	3.2	6	176	20	d18½	18⅝	—1⅛
30⅛	23⅛	CinBell	2.52	10.	5	7	24⅛	24	24¼	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	CinGE	2.04	13.	6	362	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ½
42	30	CinG pf	4	13.		z140	31	d29½	31	+1
81½	55	CinG pf	7.44	14.		z1000	54½	d54½	54½	— ½
105	69½	CinG pf	9.52	14.		z50	68	d66½	66½	—3
37⅞	18	CinMil s	.80	2.6	8	139	31⅞	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Citicrp	1.42	8.3	4	x1151	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
112½	58½	CitiesSv	4	4.5	7	281	90⅛	88½	88½	—2
22	14⅝	CityInv	1.20	7.6	3	953	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CityInv wt				61	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
34	22½	CityIn pf	2	8.2		7	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
45	29⅝	ClarkE	2.20	7.4	4	172	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
52⅝	20½	ClarkOil	.88a	2.3	3	289	35⅝	34¼	34¼	—1⅞
37⅛	27¼	ClvClf	1.40a	5.0	7	178	29	28¼	28½	— ⅝
19⅝	13⅝	ClevEl	2	14.	6	328	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
78¼	55½	ClvEl pf7.40		14.		z120	55	d54½	54½	—1
11⅛	5⅝	Clevepk	.60	11.	13	39	5⅝	d 5½	5½	— ¼
13⅝	8¼	Clorox	.76	9.1	5	199	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
12½	7⅝	CluettPe	.68	8.6	4	113	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8	CluettP pf	1	13.		12	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Coachm				312	5¼	4⅞	5	
33⅝	19	CoastCp	.40	2.1	4	900	21⅝	19½	19½	—1⅝
33	19⅝	CstlCp pf1.19		4.7		3	26	25¼	25¼	—2⅝
34	21⅛	CstlCp pf1.83		6.8		31	27	25½	27	— ¼
7⅛	4⅝	CocaBtl	.44	9.3	17	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	29	CocaCl	2.16	7.5	8	1188	29⅝	d28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
23	13⅛	CldwBk	s.88	5.3	5	78	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
16⅛	10½	ColeNt	.72	6.4	5	20	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
7⅛	3	Coleco			7	205	5¼	5	5⅛	
18⅝	11⅛	ColgPal	1.08	9.6	5	959	11⅝	d11¼	11¼	— ½
10⅛	6⅛	CollAlk	.72	11.	4	627	6⅝	d 6¼	6½	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	CollinF	.32	4.1	4	x136	8⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
27	15¼	ColPen	1.40	9.3	3	270	15⅝	d15	15	— ½
54	37⅝	Coltlnd	2.90	7.7	4	80	38½	d37½	37⅝	—1¼
47	26	ColGas	2.56	7.1	8	228	39⅝	34	36¼	—2⅝
57⅝	49⅝	ColGs pf5.48		11.		3	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	20⅛	ColuPct	.42e	1.3	8	359	34⅝	32	32	—3⅛
26⅛	19½	ColSOh	2.32	12.	7	265	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
105	91	CSO pf10.52		10.		z120	103⅝	103	103⅝	— ¼
28½	21⅛	CSO pf	2.42	8.5		24	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
64⅛	35⅛	CmbEn	2.40	4.6	9	862	54	52	52	—2
15⅝	8⅝	CmbEq	.071			183	10½	9½	9⅝	—1
17	9	Comdis	n.28	3.4	5	174	9⅛	d 7⅝	8¼	— ⅞
26	17⅝	CmwE	2.60	14.	7	852	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
19⅝	14	CwE pf	1.42	9.5		13	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
20½	12½	CwE pf	1.90	15.		14	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
21⅛	13⅝	CwE pf	2	14.		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
99⅝	89	CwE pfB8.40		9.7		z108	86½	d86½	86½	—1⅞
89⅝	54⅝	CwE pf	8.38	15.		z6100	55⅝	d54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
26⅛	18	CwE pf	2.37	13.		3	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28	20⅝	CwE pf	2.87	14.		15	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
47½	33⅝	Comsat	2.30	7.5	6	187	33⅝	d30⅝	30⅝	—2⅝
34⅝	15⅝	CoPsyc	.60	2.1	14	28	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
48⅝	25¼	Compgr	.28	1.2	7	191	25⅝	d23⅝	23⅝	—1⅞
24¼	10½	CompSci			12	264	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
59¼	23½	Cptvsns			21	272	47⅝	44	4	—3⅝
19⅝	15½	ConAgr	1.34	8.4	5	39	16⅛	16	16	
48½	27⅝	ConeMl	2	6.3	4	79	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ¼
39½	29¼	ConnGn	n1.52	5.1	5	313	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
27⅛	18⅝	ConnM	2	10.	13	76	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
58⅝	31	Conoco	1.90	4.5	6	1317	43⅝	42⅝	42½	—1½
24⅛	12½	Conrac	.80	4.5	42	48	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	19⅝	ConEd	2.68	13.	5	478	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
80⅛	64⅛	ConE pf	6	8.7		9	69	69	69	—1¼
41⅛	35	ConE pf4.65		13.		z20	36	36	36	— ¼
50	36	ConE pf	5	14.		10	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	20	ConFds	1.76	8.6	5	53	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
28⅛	20¼	CnsFrt	1.30	6.4	4	81	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
49	36	CnsNG	3.24	8.2	6	121	40⅛	38⅝	39⅛	—1⅞
172	98	CnG pf10.96		11.		z60	99	99	99	
23½	15⅛	ConsPw	2.36	15.	5	397	16	15⅝	16	
44½	32	CnPw pf4.50		15.		z260	32	d31	31	—2
24⅝	16⅝	CnPw pr2.50		15.		3	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ¼
21⅛	14¼	CnPw pr2.23		15.		33	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
24	16½	CnPw pf2.43		15.		12	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
17½	7⅛	ContAir	.40	5.2		477	8⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ½
8⅞	5	ContCap			5	48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11½	9⅛	CntC pf	1.25	14.		z190	9¼	9¼	9¼	
28⅝	22⅝	CntlCorp	2.20	9.7	4	274	23	d22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
32⅝	26⅝	CntlGrp	2.40	9.2	5	1590	26⅝	d26	26⅛	— ⅛
24½	14⅛	CntlGp pf	2	13.		14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
49	33	CntlGp pf4.50		14.		2	33	33	33	
30⅛	21⅛	Contill	1.60	7.2	4	209	23	22¼	22¼	—1
17⅛	12⅝	ContTel	1.36	10.	6	169	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
62½	32½	CtlData	.60	1.3	6	733	47⅛	44⅝	44½	—2⅝
32½	26¼	Conwd	1.80	6.7	6	5	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
10⅛	5⅛	CookUn	.15e	2.5	18	312	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅜
74½	46⅛	Coopln	2.16	3.4	9	308	66⅛	64	64	—2½
		Coopr wt				1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
42½	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90		8.3		303	36	35	35	—1
26¼	18⅝	CoopLab	.60	3.2	9	231	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
17	10	CoopTR	.80	8.0	4	11	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
25⅛	18⅝	Copelnd	.92	4.7	18	5	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
21	17⅝	Coppwd	1.48	8.4	4	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	4½	Cordura	.44	8.6	24	478	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	Corein s	.48	3.3	8	28	15⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
65	49⅛	CornG	2.12	4.0	7	165	52⅝	52½	52½	— ½
30½	21½	CorrBlk	1.72	7.8	8	11	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
26	19⅛	Cowles	1	5.1	13	142	28⅝	19⅝	19½	—1½
67	59	CoxBdct	.75	1.3	10	96	61⅝	60	60	—1⅝
44½	28	Crane	1.60b	4.1	7	96	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
12	6⅛	CreditF	.50	7.3	5	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35⅝	24	CrockN	2.20	8.7	3	67	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ½
53	36	CrckN pf	3	8.0		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
27¼	19⅝	CrckN pf2.18		11.		12	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
22¼	14	CrmpK	1.20	6.7	6	26	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
21	17⅛	CrouHl s	.92	5.0	8	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
35¼	24⅝	CrwnCk			5	234	24⅝	d24¼	24⅝	
54⅝	32¼	CrwZel	2.10	5.8	7	499	37⅛	35½	36	—1½
60¼	40½	CrumF	2.52	5.7	4	63	45¼	43⅝	44	—1
13⅛	6⅝	Culbro				7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
39¼	27⅝	CumEn	1.80	6.0	4	38	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	CunnDrg	.40	4.4	6	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅛	Currinc	1.10	14.		16	8⅛	8	8⅛	
31	13⅝	CurtW	.80	4.2	5	164	19⅝	18⅝	19	—7
38½	22⅛	CurtW A	2	8.0		9	26⅝	25	25	—7
29⅞	18⅝	Cyclops	.88	4.1	16	12	22⅛	21½	21½	—1½
		—D—D—D—								
12⅝	6	DPF			3	96	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
7⅛	4⅝	Damon	.20	4.0	50	53	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
20	13⅝	DanRiv	1.12	8.0	4	84	14⅛	d13⅝	14	— ⅛
30¼	20½	DanaCp	1.60	8.0	4	392	20½	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
28⅞	16⅝	Daniel	.30	1.5	9	42	20⅝	19½	19½	—2
49⅝	35⅝	Dartind	2	5.4	5	346	38⅝	37	37	— ⅝
49¼	36⅛	Dart pf	2	5.4		15	38	37	37	—1
74½	46	DataGen			12	909	60	58	58½	—2⅛
48⅛	22¼	DataTer	.30	1.3	8	206	23⅛	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
122⅝	67⅛	Datapnt			15	121	103	100¼	100⅝	—2⅝
18½	10⅛	Dayco	.56b	5.1	3	61	11	10⅝	10⅝	
49¼	37	DaytHd	1.80	4.6	5	447	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	— ½
17¼	12⅝	DaytPL	1.74	13.	6	93	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
41½	30⅝	Deere	1.80	4.3	6	638	31½	d29⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
14	10⅝	DelmP	1.48	14.	6	141	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
47⅝	33⅝	DeltaA	1.20	3.5	7	268	35⅝	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Deltec				1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17	8⅝	Deltona				87	10⅛	10	10	—1
21⅝	16⅛	DenMfg	1.16	6.9	6	19	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
23¼	12	Dennys	.88	7.2	5	57	12¼	12	12¼	
20	14⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.9	7	75	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅝
14⅛	10	DeSoto	1	8.7	7	24	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	DetEd	1.60	14.	6	486	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
90	63	DetE pf9.32		15.		z300	65½	64	64	— ½
76⅛	50	DetE pf7.68		15.		z10	51½	51½	51½	
25⅝	19	DE pfF	2.75	14.		13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25⅝	19⅝	DE pfB	2.75	14.		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21½	14½	DetE pr2.28		15.		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Dexter	1	4.4	8	126	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
15½	8⅛	DiGior	.56	6.8	5	150	9⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27	17⅝	DiGior pf2.25		12.		1	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
26½	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	8.3	4	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
47½	32½	Dialnf	2.20b	6.6	7	83	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
36⅝	20¼	DiamS	1.60	5.9	8	864	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	—1
40½	20¼	Diebold	.70	2.1	11	337	35	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅞
82½	51⅝	DigitalEq			13	1438	60⅛	59⅝	59½	— ⅞
15⅝	8½	Dillingm	.60	6.0	5	156	10⅝	10	10	— ½
27⅝	21	Dilngm pf2		9.5		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	14½	Dillon s	1.08	7.4	8	46	14⅛	d14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	33	Disney	.72	1.8	11	1106	42½	40⅝	41⅛	—1⅞
8⅝	3⅝	Divrsfdln			8	277	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	DivrsMtg				185	3⅛	d 3	3	— ¼
19⅛	10	DrPepr	.68	6.4	9	352	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Documat			13	51	11⅛	d10	10	—1
79⅛	34⅝	Dome g	s.58	.8		194	62	60⅝	60⅝	+ ¼
24	18⅛	Donald	n.60	3.3	7	29	18½	18¼	18⅛	
6½	3⅝	DonLJ	.14	3.3	10	155	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
31	24½	Donnly	1.14	4.7	7	105	25½	d24⅝	24⅝	—1
20	12⅝	Dorsey	.75	5.9	4	47	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅝	Dover s	.86	2.5	11	167	34½	33⅝	34	
39¼	24⅝	DowCh	1.60	5.4	7	1217	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅝
49½	32½	DowJn	1.60	4.2	12	21	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	23⅝	Dravo	1.36	4.4	9	214	33⅝	31	31	—2⅝
63½	40	Dressr	1.10	2.2	9	1530	52⅝	51	51	— ⅝
17⅛	13	DrexB	1.72	13.		3	13½	13½	13½	
23⅝	13½	Dreyfs	.40a	3.2	5	53	20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—1½
45⅝	33	duPont s	2a	6.0	5	1285	34	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅝
44½	33	duPnt pf3.50		10.		1	34	34	34	+ ½
56⅛	42	duPnt pf4.50		11.		6	43	42	42	—1½
20⅛	14⅛	DukeP	1.92	13.	5	547	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅜
94½	62	Duke pf8.70		14.		z350	63½	63½	63½	
90⅝	59	Duke pf8.20		14.		z120	60½	60	60	—1½
85⅝	55½	Duke pf7.80		14.		z80	56¼	56¼	56¼	
27⅝	19	Duke pf2.69		14.		11	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ¼
		Duke pf	11	14.		z2500	80	80	80	
46¼	31⅛	DunBr	1.76	4.8	12	53	38¼	36¼	36¼	—1⅞
16⅛	12⅝	DuqLt	1.80	14.	7	189	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
22⅝	17½	Duq pfA2.10		12.		z60	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
20½	14½	Duq pf	1.87	13.		z100	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
20⅛	13⅛	Duq pf	2	15.		z240	14	13½	13½	+ ¼
21⅛	13½	Duq pf	2.07	15.		z200	14	14	14	+ ½
23⅝	15	Duq pr	2.31	15.		z400	15½	15½	15½	
26⅝	20¼	Duq pr	2.75	13.		z110	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
13⅛	7⅝	DutchB	.18	1.8	7	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	1.8	9	80	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
		—E—E—E—								
32⅝	22½	EGG s			16	211	27	25⅝	25½	— ⅝
3¼	1⅝	EMI			72	1883	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	22⅝	E Syss	1	3.3	10	55	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
25⅝	16¼	EagleP	.88	5.4	6	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅝	Easco	1.28	8.3	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	EastAir			3	710	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
24	17	EsAir pf2.69		15.		8	18⅝	18½	18½	
26½	15⅝	EastGF	.92	5.5	7	918	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1
15⅛	10¼	EastUtl	1.60	15.	6	49	10⅝	10½	10½	
66⅝	42⅝	EsKod	2.40a	5.4	7	1409	45⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eaton	[illegible]	7.8	4	194	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21½	12⅛	Echlin	.52	4.3	8	211	13	d12	12	— ½
30⅛	20	EckrdJk	1	5.2	7	1412	20⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
35	20¼	EdisBr	1.32	6.0	6	34	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	13½	Edward	.60a	3.1	5	85	21	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅜
38½	16⅝	ElPaso	1.48	7.9	6	602	20½	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅞
24⅛	16	EPG dpf2.35		14.		28	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	ElcorCp	.24	2.2	7	40	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
11½	5½	ElecAssc			11	239	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28	18⅛	EDS	1	4.9	11	215	20⅛	20½	20½	
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg			14	197	4½	4	4	— ½
9⅝	6⅝	EMM pf				8	7⅝	7	7	— ½
26⅛	16⅝	Elgin	1.60	10.	5	50	17	d16	16	—1⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Elixir				44	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
39	30⅛	EmrsEl	1.60	5.3	9	307	30⅝	d30⅛	30⅛	— ⅝
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			12	37	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	EmryA	1	7.5	9	613	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
41⅛	24	Emhart	2.40	10.	5	95	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
14⅛	10⅛	EmpDs	1.44	14.	6	11	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
15⅝	10½	EmpGas	s.36	3.1	6	47	13½	11½	11½	—1⅛
38⅝	24½	EngMC	s.96	3.7	5	1106	28	25⅛	25⅛	—2⅛
21	13⅛	EnnisB	s.56	3.9	6	6	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Ensrch	1.56	6.1	9	339	26	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Entex s	.80	5.9	7	120	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
23⅝	8⅛	Envrtec	.25t	3.0		133	8⅝	d 8	8	— ⅛
24	17⅝	Equifx	2.20	12.	6	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	
11½	8⅛	Equimk	.96	13.	5	28	8⅛	d 8	8	— ½
24⅛	17⅛	Eqmk pf2.31		13.		2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	17⅝	EqutG	s1.64	7.1	5	68	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1
20⅝	13⅛	EqtLf	2	15.	7	57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
35½	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.6	6	386	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
23⅝	12½	Esquire	.80	6.5	4	4	12⅝	d12	12¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	EssexCh	.80	8.2	5	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
47½	15⅛	Estrlin	.80	2.1	9	70	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅝	Ethyl	1.50	6.0	5	141	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
78	62	Ethyl pf2.40		3.8		2	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	EvanP	1.60a	8.9	4	431	18⅝	d18	18	— ⅞
14	9⅝	Evan pf1.40		13.		5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	Evan pf2.10		14.		3	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
46⅝	27	ExCelO	1.90	5.7	7	47	33⅝	33	33¼	— ⅝
19⅛	13⅛	Exclsr	1.81e	13.		91	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
67⅝	49⅛	Exxon	4.80	8.4	6	2709	58⅝	56⅝	57	—1½
		—F—F—F—								
31⅝	23	FMC	1.40	6.1	5	302	24⅛	23⅝	23½	—1¼
40	30	FMC pf	2.25	7.6		122	30⅝	d29½	29½	—1¼
15⅝	9⅝	Fabrge	.48	4.1	9	227	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅛	FabriCtr	.28	6.6	4	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	FacetEnt	.15e	3.2	68	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
57⅛	25	Fairchd	s1.20	2.7	7	255	45⅝	43⅛	43⅝	—1⅛
15	8⅛	FairmtF	.76	6.1	10	12	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	FamDlr	.40	4.0	5	47	10½	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16	10	FrWstFn			3	56	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	FarahM				15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	3	Fedders				258	3⅛	3	3	
46⅛	30⅝	FedCo	2.40	7.8	6	7	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
65½	21	FedExpr			15	611	49½	46¼	46⅛	—3
20⅛	14¼	FdMog	1.08	7.4	4	151	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
19⅝	11⅝	FedNM	1.28	10.	4	726	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
35	20⅝	FedPB	1	3.4	9	x257	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
43⅝	26½	FPap pf1.20		3.3		1	36	36	36	
15⅛	13⅝	FdSignl s			7	13	13⅝	d13½	13½	— ⅜
32⅝	21⅝	FedDSt	1.70	7.8	5	1097	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
26	18	Ferro	1.20	6.6	4	137	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
13½	6	FidFin	.60	9.6	3	68	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
34½	24⅝	FidUnl	2.80	11.	4	23	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
37⅛	24	Fidcst	2	8.6	4	43	24	d23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	Filmwy	.20b	2.4	7	98	9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅝
19	9½	FinCpA	.50	5.1	3	61	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	FinSBar	1	8.4	4	165	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
45½	25⅛	FinlFed	1.40	5.3	5	169	27⅛	26½	26½	—1⅝
13⅝	7⅛	Firestn	.60	8.4	14	286	7⅛	d 7	7⅛	
21⅛	11	FtChrt	.80	6.9	5	281	12⅛	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	13⅛	FstChic	1.20	9.2	4	337	13⅝	d12⅝	13	— ¼
42½	32⅛	FtBnTx	1.56	4.8	6	112	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅝
42⅛	31⅛	FtInBn	1.50	4.5	7	65	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	12½	FstMiss	.50	1.9	16	134	28⅛	26⅝	27	—1⅛
33⅝	24⅝	FstNBo	2.20	8.8	4	159	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
25⅛	16⅝	FNStBn	2.20	12.	4	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	
15	4⅝	FstPa	.44	9.8	8	3581	5⅛	d 3⅝	4½	— ⅝
3	1⅛	FstPa wt				457	1	d ⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	FtPaMtg				174	1⅝	d 1¼	1¼	— ⅝
19½	12¼	FtUnRl	1.28	8.5	16	349	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	FtVaBk	.52	9.0	4	60	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28	20	FtWisc	1.88	9.4	4	28	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
29	19⅝	FischM	1.50	4.8	5	141	23	22	22	—1
15½	6¼	FishFds	.40	6.4		88	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
24½	15¼	FishrSti	.52	2.9	6	48	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅝	FleetEnt	.52	9.5	6	289	6⅛	d 5½	5½	— ⅝
20⅛	15½	Fleming	1	6.3	6	36	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	FlexiV	.80	5.0	4	226	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
15	10⅝	Flexi pf1.61		15.		8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
68	46½	FloECst	.16e	.2	4	2	54	54	54	—1
28⅝	19⅛	FlaPL	2.40	11.	5	414	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
31⅝	21⅝	FlaPow	3	13.	6	134	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	FlaStl s	1	5.3	4	55	19⅛	d18⅝	19	—1
64⅝	34½	Fluor s	1.20	2.3	12	458	54⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅝
28	17⅛	FooteC	1.70	7.6	6	20	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
45⅛	28	FordM	4	15.	3	2117	27⅝	d26⅝	27	—1¼
30⅝	18⅝	ForMK	2	8.7	5	157	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
49	29⅝	FMK pf1.80		5.0		2	36	36	36	
13½	9⅛	FtDear	1.24	13.		24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
47¼	38½	FrtHow	1.48	3.9	8	39	38½	d37½	37½	—1
30⅝	18⅝	FosWh	s.44a	2.6	9	118	25¼	24¼	24½	— ⅝
10⅝	5⅛	Fotomat				143	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
48½	23⅝	FourPhs			9	179	32	d29⅝	29⅝	—2⅝
14¼	8	FoxStaP	.68	8.4	5	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
44⅛	32¼	Foxbro	1.30	4.2	8	105	32⅝	d31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
11⅝	6⅛	FrankM	.48	7.1	4	278	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
49⅝	34⅝	FrptM s	1	2.7	11	629	37⅝	36⅛	36⅝	—1⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Frigtrn	.30	4.0	7	66	7⅝	d 7½	7½	— ⅝
40	25	Fruehf	2.40	9.7	3	211	25⅛	d24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
22½	10¼	Fuqua	.50	3.4	3	571	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ½
18¼	12½	Fuqa pf1.25		8.3		5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
		—G—G—G—								
12⅝	9	GAF	.68	7.9	5	297	9⅛	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ½
16⅝	12¼	GAF pf	1.20	10.		17	12½	d12	12	— ⅝
46	25⅛	GATX	2.20	8.1	5	90	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
49⅛	31	GCA s	.20	.6	17	301	34⅝	32⅝	32½	—2
14⅝	7⅛	GDV			3	25	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	GF Eqp				19	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28	16⅝	GK Tec	1.30	6.4	4	231	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅝
34	22½	GK pf	1.94	7.9		301	25⅝	24½	24½	—1⅛
3⅝	2	GMR Pr				67	2	2	2	
42⅛	30⅝	GalvHo	n.48	1.3	17	769	38½	36⅝	36⅝	—1⅝
38¼	22¼	GamSk	1.50	4.8	4	38	31½	31	31	— ⅝
44⅛	39⅛	Gannett	2	5.0	11	99	40	39⅝	39⅝	
13	6	GapStr	.38	6.5	4	42	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	13⅛	Garfink	1.30	9.6	4	120	15	d13½	13½	—1⅛
16⅛	11	GasSvc	1.28	12.	4	13	11	d10⅝	11	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Gatewy	.60	5.5	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	34	GearhtO	.36	.7	24	57	48½	47⅝	48½	— ⅝
37⅛	22⅛	Geico	1.20	5.0	5	201	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅛
30	21½	GemCa				11	21⅝	d21¼	21¼	— ⅛
17½	13½	Gemin	1.80	13.		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	GAInv	2.12e	16.		90	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
70½	43⅛	GnAmO	.60b	1.2	17	72	53	51	51	—2¼
17⅛	13⅝	GnBcsh	.80	5.9	3	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17½	7	GenCare			15	47	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	GCinm	s.68	3.9	8	209	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
85⅛	27⅛	GDynam	1.20	1.8	9	1363	67⅝	64½	64⅝	—3⅝
95	58	GDyn pf4.25		5.5		20	77⅝	76½	77	—2½
57½	45	GenEl	2.80	6.2	7	2543	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅝
37	24⅝	GnFds	2	8.4	5	1642	24⅝	d23⅝	23⅝	—1
47	28⅝	GeGth	1.57e	4.5	24	74	36⅝	35	35	—1⅝
23⅛	14½	GeHost	.80	5.5	2	30	14⅝	d14½	14¼	— ½
54	34⅛	GnInst	.80	2.0	8	219	41⅝	40½	40⅝	—1¼
48	37½	GnInstr pf	3	7.7		3	39	39	39	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GenMed	.44	3.1	11	64	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	19	GnMills	1.22	6.2	6	558	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	47⅛	GMot	5.45e	12.	5	2606	47⅝	d46⅝	46⅝	—1½
46⅛	33½	GMot pf3.75		11.		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	44⅝	GMot pf	5	11.		30	45⅛	d44⅝	45⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	GnPort	.80	6.4	3	48	13⅛	12⅛	12½	— ⅜
17⅝	5⅛	GPU			3	9069	5⅝	d 3⅝	4⅛	—1⅝
14	7⅝	GnRefr			4	37	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ½
39⅛	28	GnSignl	1.28	4.4	8	141	30	29⅛	29¼	— ¼
11	7½	GnSteel	.40	5.3	6	9	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅝	GTE	2.72	12.	6	1968	23⅝	d23⅛	23½	— ⅛
26	17⅝	GTE pf	2.48	14.		35	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
14⅛	9⅝	GTFl pf1.30		12.		z200	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	GTire	1.50	10.	4	347	15⅝	d15	15	— ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco			163	182	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅛	Genst g	s1.60			23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	18⅝	GenuPt	s1.04	4.8	10	489	22½	21⅝	21½	— ½
34⅝	23½	GaPac	1.20	4.9	8	1969	25⅛	24½	24⅝	—1½
36⅛	30	GaPac pf2.24		7.5		15	29⅝	d29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
35	29½	GaPac pfB		7.6		1	29⅝	29½	29½	— ½
24⅛	16¼	GaPw pf2.56		15.		4	17⅝	17½	17½	
24⅝	16½	GaPw pf2.52		15.		14	17	17	17	
26⅝	20⅝	GaPw pf2.75		14.		8	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
76½	51	GaPw pf7.80		15.		z100	52½	52½	52½	+1½
64½	31⅛	Geosrc	.80	1.7	12	90	51	47½	47½	—3⅛
30⅝	20⅝	GerbPd	1.62	8.0	6	24	21⅛	d20½	20½	— ⅝
97⅛	42⅛	Getty	1.50e	2.0	10	508	77	74⅛	74⅛	—2⅝
18¼	13⅛	Getty pf1.20		8.8		8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	GiantPC			12	25	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	GibrFn	.40	8.0	4	110	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
37	14⅝	GldLew	1	4.0	4	78	26⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1½
19½	12	GiffHill	.92	7.4	4	41	13	12½	12½	— ½
28	19⅝	Gillette	1.72	8.7	5	54	20⅛	d19⅝	19⅝	— ½
13⅛	6⅝	Ginosinc	.44	4.8		27	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25⅛	17	GleasW	.80	4.6	4	32	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
55⅝	16½	GlobMar	.20	.5	10	236	45⅛	43	43	—2⅝
17	11⅛	GldWFn	.54	4.2	5	109	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
24	17½	Gdrich	1.56	8.9	4	78	18⅛	17⅝	17½	— ½
18⅛	10⅝	Goodyr	1.30	11.	6	647	11½	11¼	11⅝	
29	18⅛	GordJw	.72	3.6	4	69	21⅛	20	20	—1½
29⅛	21⅝	Gould	1.72	7.8	6	253	22¼	22	22⅛	
44½	27	Grace	2.05	6.0	7	1294	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
40¼	29	Grainger	.92	3.1	9	77	30¼	30	30	
14⅛	10¼	Granitvl	1	9.3	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9¼	GrayDr	.80	8.6	4	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	GtAtPC				64	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
32¼	20	GtLkInt	.60a	3.0	5	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
32	24	GNIrn	3.75e	15.	9	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
40⅛	30½	GtNoNk	1.60	5.3	5	191	30⅝	d29⅝	30	— ⅝
27¼	14	GtWFin	.88	5.7	4	130	16	15¼	15⅝	— ½
18⅝	11½	Greyh	1.20	8.0	5	1462	16¼	14⅝	15	—1⅛
4⅛	7-16	Greyhnd wt				476	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
13⅝	8⅛	GrowG	.44b	3.7	8	257	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	GthRty				55	4½	d 4¼	4¼	— ⅛
32½	15⅝	Grumm	1.20	5.5	11	109	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
24⅝	18¼	Grum pf2.80		14.		24	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10	Guardin	s.32	2.8	5	52	12⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅝
22½	13⅝	GlfWstn	.75	4.5	3	1361	17⅝	16½	16½	— ⅝
45	30⅛	GlfW pf2.50		7.2		23	36	34½	34½	—2½
54½	25⅛	GulfOil	2.25	5.8	6	3326	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—2
37⅝	11½	GulfRes	.32	1.4	14	429	25⅛	22½	22½	—2⅝
43½	17⅛	GulfR pf1.60		6.0		10	28½	26½	26½	—1⅞
13⅝	9⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	14.	6	560	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
102½	71	GlfSU pf8.80		12.		z100	75	75	75	+1½
27¼	13⅝	GulfUtd	1.12	7.1	6	633	16⅝	15½	15⅝	— ¼
54½	39⅛	GlfU pf	3.78	9.2		7	42½	41	41	—2½
17⅛	10	Gulton	.60	4.8	7	79	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
		—H—H—H—								
10⅝	2⅝	HMW			4	121	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
25½	16⅝	HackW s	2	12.	5	33	17	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅛	Haloca			13	37	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅝	20½	HallFB	1.44	6.6	7	104	23⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅝
109⅛	64⅛	Hallibt	2	2.3	14	679	92⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—4⅝
28½	18	HamrP	1.50	6.3	5	173	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	HanJS	1.52e	14.		65	11⅛	11	11	— ½
19⅝	13⅛	HanJI	1.84a	13.		37	14	13⅝	14	
15⅛	8⅝	Hndlmn	1	11.	5	67	9½	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	18⅛	HandyH	.70	1.9	18	37	38⅛	36	36	—2⅛
44⅛	30⅝	Hanna	2	6.5	5	14	31⅝	31	31	— ½
41⅛	27⅛	HarBrJ	1.44	5.3	5	59	27⅛	d27	27	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Hardees	.32	2.7	4	24	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
26	11⅛	Harnish	.40	3.2		503	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	22½	HarrBk	2	8.7	5	22	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
39½	25⅛	Harris	.72	2.4	12	337	31½	30⅛	30½	—1⅛
36⅛	25⅛	Harsco	2	6.5	6	29	31⅛	30⅛	31	— ¼
13½	9⅝	HartSM	.88	8.7	4	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅝	HarteHk	.48	3.3	10	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
12	6⅛	HartfZd	.40	5.9	3	24	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	HattSe	1.50a	13.	8	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
24½	18⅝	HwlEl	2.44	12.	5	29	20	19⅝	20	
18¼	8⅛	HayesA	.40	4.8		39	8¼	d 8¼	8¼	— ⅛
29⅝	12¼	Hazeltn	.40	3.0	8	87	21⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
31⅛	16⅛	HeathTec s			5	52	24⅝	24	24	—1
19	9⅝	Hecks	.30	2.3	6	132	14	13	13⅛	— ⅝
53½	8⅛	HeclaM			9	567	33⅛	28⅛	29⅛	—4⅛
28⅛	21⅝	HellmB	s.80	3.5	7	42	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
43⅝	34½	HelnzH	2.20	6.1	6	18	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	HeleneC			7	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34	16	Hellrint	1.20	7.5	5	188	16⅛	16	16	— ⅝
57	32⅝	HelmrP	s.35	.8	17	38	48	46⅛	46⅝	—1
3⅝	1⅝	HemCap				38	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	HemInc	.75e	10.		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Hercuis	1.20	7.5	4	574	16⅝	d15⅝	16	—1
26½	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	6.9	5	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Hesston			11	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Hestn pf1.60		13.		8	13	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
32⅝	24⅛	Heublin	1.66	6.7	7	328	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
70⅛	46⅛	HewlPk	s.40	.7	16	570	60⅛	59	59	—1⅛
30⅛	25	Hexcel	n .52	2.1	14	75	25⅝	d24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
24	10⅛	HiShear	.59b	2.9	6	110	18⅝	17½	17⅝	—1⅛
14⅛	7	HiVolt	.12	1.3	11	87	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
38⅛	27⅝	Hillenbd	1.30	4.8	5	25	27⅝	d27	27	— ⅝
36⅛	25	Hilton	1.36	5.2	7	794	27⅛	25⅝	26	—1⅛
25	13⅝	Hobart	1.20	8.7	5	37	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Holiday	.70	4.8	6	600	15½	d14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
34⅛	25½	HlldyA	.85t	3.5		37	24⅛	d24½	24½	— ⅜
53⅝	15⅝	HollyS				67	44⅛	42	42⅝	—2⅝
10⅛	7⅛	HmeG pf1.10		14.		37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
65	31	Homst	1.60	3.4	9	422	50⅛	46⅝	47⅛	—3⅜
28⅝	21¼	Honda	.32e	1.5	12	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
101	64⅝	Honwll	2.60	3.4	7	1523	80⅝	76⅛	76⅝	—3⅝
22⅝	13⅝	HoovU	1.24	8.9	5	18	14	13⅝	14	
11½	3½	Horizon			6	160	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	26⅝	HospCp	.60	1.4	14	x576	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	12⅛	HosiInt	.60	4.5	5	48	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	HougM	1.60	5.4	6	10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	HousFb	.20	5.2	10	74	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22	13⅛	HoushF	1.55	11.	4	422	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
48⅛	31¼	HouF pf2.37		7.6		3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
33⅛	22⅛	HouF pf2.50		12.		11	22⅛	d21½	21½	—1
31⅝	24⅝	Housin	2.68	10.	5	265	27⅛	26	26	— ⅝
49⅝	26¼	HousNG	1.30	3.4	9	131	38⅝	38	38	— ⅝
25⅝	10⅝	HowdJn		1.8	15	1031	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
19⅝	14⅛	Hubbrd	1.76	12.	7	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
33	16½	HudMn	g.80e			20	21	20	20	—1
20⅛	16⅝	Huffy s	.60	3.6	6	93	17	d16	16⅝	— ⅝
67½	39½	HughsTl	s.84	1.6	14	536	55½	54⅛	54⅛	—1⅛
36⅝	30⅝	Human	s.75	2.1	11	374	36⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅛
23⅛	17⅝	Human pf2.50		14.		10	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	HuntCh	.40	3.8	8	34	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22	HuttEF	s.80	3.8	5	121	22⅝	d20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Huyck	.72	7.1	6	27	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		—I—I—I—								
20⅝	19¼	ICInd	1.84	9.9	2	237	19⅛	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
47	32⅛	IC In pf3.50		11.		32	32⅛	d31⅛	31⅛	—1¼
6⅛	3	ICN				301	3⅝	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	27½	INAopf	s2.20	7.9	4	671	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	INAIn	1.74	13.		83	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	IU Int	.95	8.3	6	364	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅝
26⅛	18⅛	IdahoP	2.40	12.	8	121	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
27½	19¼	IdealB	1.60	8.1	4	116	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
7	4⅛	IdealT	.24t	5.6		55	4½	d 4¼	4¼	— ½
23⅛	15⅛	IlPowr	2.28	14.	6	417	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
23	18	IlPow pf2.10		14.		z500	15	d15	15	—3
29½	20⅛	ITW	1	4.6	6	9	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
29⅛	15⅛	ImplCp	1.20	7.3	3	211	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
33⅛	18	INCO	.60	2.6	15	899	24½	23⅛	23⅝	—1⅛
10	6	IncCap				1	8	8	8	— ½
10¼	8⅛	IncCC	1.02e	11.		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22½	13½	IndiM pf2.15		15.		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	IndiGas	2.60	10.	5	10	25⅛	d25	25	— ½
24	17	IndiPL	2.24	13.	5	107	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅝
21⅛	15⅛	IndNatl	1.60	10.	4	29	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	16⅛	Inexco	.20	.6	21	462	33⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—2¼
62⅝	46⅛	IngerR	3.32	6.6	7	247	51⅛	50	50	—1⅛
38	29⅝	IngR pf2.35		7.7		87	31⅛	30½	30½	—1½
16⅝	12⅛	IngrTec	.54	4.0	11	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
40⅝	29⅛	InldStl	2.80	9.5	5	75	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
14⅛	10⅛	Insilco	.94b	8.6	5	35	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	InstInvTr				12	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	16	Integon	.48	2.6	7	131	20⅛	18½	18½	—1⅞
21⅝	14	ItcpSe	1.92a	14.		x38	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
42⅛	36¼	Interco	2.64	7.1	5	31	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ¼
92	83⅝	Inter pf	7.75	9.3		41	83⅝	d83	83¼	— ½
34⅛	26	IntDiv			5	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝	+1
33⅝	23	Intrlk	2.20	9.4	4	29	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
16⅝	10⅛	IntAlum	.40	5.5	5	28	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
80	56⅛	IBM s	3.44	6.3	11	7190	56⅝	d54	54⅝	—2⅛
23½	16⅝	IntFlav	.80	4.6	10	498	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
45½	27½	IntHarv	2.50	9.2	3	420	28	d27⅛	27¼	— ¼
61½	43⅛	IntMin	3.48	6.8	7	84	52⅛	51	51	—1⅛
23⅝	14⅛	IntMult	1.20	8.3	5	x52	14⅝	d14¼	14½	— ¼
47⅝	33½	IntPapr	2.40	7.2	4	1101	33⅝	d32⅝	33⅛	— ⅝
30⅝	11⅛	IntRectf	.32	1.5	7	249	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
30⅝	23½	IntTT	2.40	10.	9	1077	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
51	39	IntTT pfJ	4	10.		1	39	39	39	
50	37⅛	IntTT pfK	4	11.		36	38	37⅛	38	+ ¼
56½	40½	IntTT pfO	5	12.		5	41	40½	41	+ ½
38⅛	29⅛	IntTT pf2.25		7.6		6	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
31¼	16½	Intrpce	1.40	6.7	4	62	22⅝	21	21	—1⅝
40	27⅝	IntpGp	1.60b	6.0	5	113	28⅛	d26⅝	26⅝	—1⅝
15⅛	10½	IntstPw	1.56	14.	6	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
30⅛	17⅛	IowaBf	s.60	2.4	6	148	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
15⅛	11⅛	IowaEl	1.60	14.	6	41	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
21	15⅛	IowlG	2.10	13.	6	27	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25	17	Iowll pf2.31		13.		z180	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	IowaPS	2.20	13.	6	70	17⅝	d16⅝	17	— ⅛
26	18⅝	IowaRs	2.52	13.	5	19	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	IpcoCp	.12	3.0	14	28	4	3⅝	4	
38½	30	IrvgBk	2.72	8.6	4	35	32⅛	31⅛	31⅝	— ½
35⅝	21	ItekCp			12	361	22⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
23⅛	2⅝	ItelCp				1076	3⅝	d 2½	2½	— ⅝
13⅝	2⅝	Itel pf				188	3⅛	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
		—J—J—J—								
27½	19½	JmesF	1.40	7.1	7	73	20	19½	19⅝	— ¼
25½	17⅛	JamsRv	n.48	2.8	5	19	17½	d17	17	— ⅝
12⅝	8⅛	Jamsw	.08b	.9	4	10	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	JapnF	1.32e	19.		138	7⅛	d 7	7⅛	
33½	23⅛	JeffPil	1.20	5.2	5	270	24⅛	d23	23	—1⅛
38½	25	JerCpl	4	16.		z20	25	25	25	— ½
91	57	JerCpf	9.36	16.		z1220	57½	d56⅝	56⅝	—2⅝
83	50⅛	JerCpf	8.12	16.		z170	50	d48	49½	—3
116	89	JerCpf13.50		15.		z10	87½	d87½	87½	—1½
21⅛	13⅛	JerCpf	2.18	14.		11	14⅛	14	14	— ⅝
30⅛	20⅛	JewelC	1.68	7.4	5	116	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	3	Jewelcor			12	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅝	19⅛	JhnMan	1.92	9.9	5	172	19⅝	d19	19⅝	— ¼
64⅝	43⅛	JnMn pf3.40		13.		18	43	d43	43	— ⅝
81⅛	64⅝	JohnJn	2	3.0	12	623	68⅝	66⅝	66⅝	—1½
12⅝	6½	JohnEF			16	114	9⅛	7⅝	8	—1⅛
33	23	JohnCn	1.28	5.2	7	251	24⅛	22	22	—1¼
40	28¼	JohnCn pf	2	7.0		34	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	JonLon	.40	7.7	7	x114	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
46½	34½	JonLaupl	5	14.		z50	36½	d36¼	36¼	— ⅝
34⅛	28	Jorgen	1.50	5.0	5	6	30	30	30	— ½
24½	17½	Jostens	1	5.5	7	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	JoyMfg	1.72	6.1	7	118	29⅝	28	28	—1⅝
		—K—K—K—								
57	30½	KLM	3.49e	11.		1	31	31	31	—1
28⅛	18⅛	K mart	.84	4.8	6	6848	18⅛	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	17⅛	KaisrAl	1.20	6.6	3	458	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18	KaisCe	1.40	8.2	3	171	18⅛	d16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	KaiC pf	1.37	9.4		12	14⅝	d14½	14½	— ⅝
36	24⅝	KaisrSt				254	36⅝	35	35	—1⅛
10⅝	6⅛	KaneMil	.28	3.5	27	53	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
20	13⅝	Kaneb	.88	4.1	9	447	22⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—2⅝
20⅝	15⅝	KCtyPL	2.66	14.	6	267	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	15	KCPL pf2.20		14.		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	KCPL pf2.33		15.		11	16	d15½	15½	— ⅝
39½	21	KCSoln	1.2b	3.6	4	82	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
10⅝	8½	KCSou pf	1	12.		y100	8⅛	d 8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
19	13	KanGE	1.94	14.	8	167	13⅝	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	17⅛	KanNb	1.48	6.9	8	54	22⅝	21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	15⅝	KanPL	2.04	13.	5	48	15⅝	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	16½	KaPL pf2.32		14.		30	16½	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅛	15⅛	KaPL pf2.23		15.		1	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	6⅛	Katyind			4	328	10⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅛	18⅝	Katy pf	1.46	5.6		60	27⅝	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	7⅛	KaufBr	.24	3.0	5	201	8	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	12⅝	Kauf pf	1.50	12.		2	12⅝	d12	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	14⅛	Keane	.40	3.2	5	328	19⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	7⅝	Keller	.30	3.6	5	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg	1.32	8.3	7	151	16⅛	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	8⅛	Kellwd	.80	9.4		75	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	22⅝	KenilRty	.10e	.3	77	19	32	30⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	20⅝	Kenmt s			8	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44⅛	21⅛	Kennct	1.40	4.9	7	817	30⅝	28⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅛	15⅛	KyUtil	2.12	13.	8	57	16⅛	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls	.44	4.9	6	61	9⅝	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	14⅝	KerrG pf1.70		11.		11	15⅛	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
78⅛	46	KerrM	1.80	3.0	10	582	62	60⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	7⅛	KeysCon				13	8⅛	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	17	Keystnf	s.48	1.9	13	54	24⅝	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅝	28⅛	KiddeW	1.80	5.8	4	35	32	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
51½	37⅛	Kidde prB	4	9.9		1	40⅛	40⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
51⅝	42⅝	Kidde pfC	4	9.4		3	42⅝	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	21⅝	Kidde pr	1.64	6.7		12	24⅝	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
48½	39½	KimbCl	3.20	8.1	6	240	40	39⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅛	9⅝	KingDSt	.90	9.1	5	96	10⅛	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅛	15½	Kirsch	1.32	8.4	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26½	19⅛	KnigtRd	.70	3.6	7	27	19⅝	d19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	17⅛	Koehrin	1.10	6.2	5	35	18	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅛	19⅝	Koger	n1.20	5.9	25	108	20⅝	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	18⅛	Kollmr s	.40	2.2	10	45	19⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅛	19⅛	Koppers	1.40	5.8	7	112	25⅝	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
47½	35	Kopprpf	4	11.		z60	36	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
58⅛	40	Kraft	3.20	7.9	6	78	41	40⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅛	6⅛	Kroehlr				15	6	d 5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	15	Kroger	s1.36	8.9	5	145	15⅝	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	9⅝	Kysor	.88	8.3	3	11	10⅝	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	7⅛	LFE				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McLoul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McMorO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McNeil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Measrx	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Medtrn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Melville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Memorex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MercStr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MerTx	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Meredith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MerrLy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MesaPet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MesaRoy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mesab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mesta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MGM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Metrm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MhGn pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MchGs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MdCTel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MdCT pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MissUt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MidlndM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MidRos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MillerW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

Cement is used in 90% of all U.S. construction. It is critical to the building of America.

LONESTAR

America's leading producer of cement and allied products.

For more information about this thriving corporation, write: Lone Star Industries, Inc., Dept. 2, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

Tokyo Exchange

March 24, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	199	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	180
Asahi Glass	341	Mitsubi Chem.	217
Canon	685	Mitsubi Corp.	717
Dai Nip. Print	480	Mitsubi Elec	197
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	330
Fuji Photo	581	Mitsukoshi	392
Hitachi	247	Nippon Elec.	406
Honda Motor	555	Nippon Steel	127
C. Itoh	437	Sharp	601
I.H.I.	160	Sony Corp	1,730
Japan Air L.	2,520	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	838	Sumitomo Chem.	133
Kao Soap	375	Sumitomo Metal	160
Kawasaki Steel	128	Taisho Marine	255
Kirin Brewery	387	Takeda	473
Komatsu	364	Teijin	144
Kubota	356	Tokyo Marine	576
Matsu El. Ind.	649	Toray	217
Matsu E. Wks	572	Toyota	803

New Index : 455.88 ; Previous : 454.31
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,567.35 ; Previous : 6,645.44

European Gold Markets

March 24, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	544.00	558.25	+33.25
Zurich	541.50	N.A.	N.A.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	551.48	554.18	+17.1

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	May 80	Aug. 80	
570	28.00-35.00	82.00-90.00	November calls start on 5th May 1980
590	20.00-27.00	76.00-84.00	
650	12.00-16.00	57.00-65.00	
670	9.00-12.00	47.00-55.00	
690	7.00- 9.00	38.00-46.00	

Gold Bullion 543.00-549.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

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HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.

...continued success in 1979

HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A. has been active in the Euromarket since 1972. In 1979, its eighth year of activity, the Bank continued its favorable development, increasing the Balance Sheet total by 28 % to Lfrs. 71.5 billion (US $ 2.464 billion).

Our position in the Eurocurrency market was further strengthened. The internationally diversified loan portfolio also grew, and continues to comprise more than half of our balance sheet. Our activity in securities and our client service facilities were further expanded.

Following excellent results in previous years, net profit from operations in 1979 kept pace with increased business volume, while total net profit, which included substantial extraordinary income, increased by 41 % to Lfrs. 283 million (US $ 9.8 million).

To maintain an adequate relation to the growth of the Bank, our capital was increased in 1979 by Lfrs. 125 million to Lfrs. 1.215 billion. Shareholder's Equity, including provisions, amounted to Lfrs. 1.866 billion (US $ 64 million) at year's end. It was proposed at the Annual General Meeting to distribute the profit of Lfrs. 283 million (US $ 9.8 million) by paying a dividend of 12 % and allocating Lfrs. 152.5 million (US $ 5.26 million) to the free reserves.
The shares are held by BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-BANK AG., MUNICH

For your copy of our Annual Report please contact us at:
37, boulevard du Prince Henri,
P. O. Box 453, Luxembourg, Tel.: 4775-1,
Telex: 1570



Highlights of the Balance Sheet for 1979

Assets	(Lfrs. million)
Balances with banks	46,070
Advances and Loans	20,720
Securities	3,204
Fixed assets and others	1,469
	71,463
Liabilities	
Deposits & Current accounts	67,382
Others	1,932
Capital & Reserves	1,866
Net profit	283
	71,463

HYPOBANK
INTERNATIONAL S A
LUXEMBOURG

هكذا من الأصل

Cement is used in 90% of all U.S. construction. It is critical to the building of America.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		Natmrd 1.20	3.8	7	225	33⅛	31½	31½	—1⅞
		NatRoy .40	1.7	16	25	28⅞	24	24	— ⅜
		NtlGs 1.54	10.	4	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
		NMinR 2.80	6.1	8	961	46⅞	d46¼	46¼	— ⅝
		NtPrst 2.04	13.	5	27	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
		NatSCn .96	8.2	6	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
		NtlSv .80	3.1	4	149	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
		NatStrl 3	5.6	5	245	55	54	54	— ⅜
		NatPSv 1b	10.	6	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		NatPS pf2.44	15.		9	16⅛	d16	16⅛	— ⅛
		Mobil 3	4.5	7	4124	79⅛	66⅞	67½	—3½
		MobilH			113	111	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
		MdMet .20	2.0	5	307	10⅛	10	10	
		Mohasco .70	11.	7	136	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
		MohkDta		9	857	14⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅝
		MohkR 1.20	10.	7	5	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
		Monrch s1.20a	5.1	4	18	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
		Monpr .65a	1.7	5	53	37⅞	36¼	37⅛	— ¼
		Monsan 3.40	7.0	5	472	49½	48½	48⅝	— ⅝
		MonDU 1.80	10.	6	54	18	17½	17⅜	— ¼
		MonPw 2.12	11.	7	78	20⅛	20	20	— ½
		MonSt 1.30a	13.		33	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅜
		MONY .10e	15.	8	99	7½	7¼	7⅜	
		MoorM 1.12	2.9	5	159	42⅛	39	39	—3⅜
		[illegible]							2080
		[illegible]				4 0 ¾	4 0 ¼	4 0 ½	+
		MorKn 1.84	4.6	6	37	38½	38	38	— ¼
		MorNor .72	6.9	4	100	11⅛	d10½	10½	—1
		MtgeRlt		7	59	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		Morse .40	4.0	6	20	24⅛	d23½	23½	—1
		Motorla 1.40	2.8	10	x619	51	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅞
		MtFuel 2.36	7.5	9	288	33⅝	31½	31½	—2⅛
		MtStTel 2.32	11.	6	47	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
		Munsng		8	51	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		MurphO .40	8.6		18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		Murco 1.20	8.3	13	6	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
		MurphC 1.28	10.	10	20	12⅞	⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
		MurpOil 1.50	1.8	19	302	87⅛	82	82⅝	—5⅝
		MurryO 1.20	7.1	5	37	17¼	17	17	— ½
		MutOm 1.44	14.		47	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		MyersL .60	6.2	6	47	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
		NCH .72	3.4	8	118	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
		NCNB 1.72	6.5	4	126	11⅛	11	11	— ½
		NCR 2	3.6	6	1534	57⅝	d55⅛	55⅝	—1⅝
		NLInd 1.20	3.5	11	1161	36	34⅜	34½	—1½
		NLT 1.32	7.8	5	328	19⅜	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
		NVF .77t	14.	6	1282	5⅝	d 5⅝	5½	— ⅜
		Nabisco 1.62	8.4	6	85	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ¼
		Nalco 1.60	5.4	9	92	30⅛	29½	29½	— ½
		Napco .24	2.1	7	79	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		NapleFdl			3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
		Narco .68	4.9	344	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
		Nashua 1.50	6.7	4	208	23	22⅜	22½	— ¼
		NatCan .88	5.2	4	44	17¼	d17	17	— ¼
		NtChyC .60	4.3	10	21	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
		NtDetr 2	8.8	3	49	23⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	—1
		NatDist 2	8.4	6	484	25	23¾	23⅞	—1⅛
		NDist pf2.25	9.0		1	25	d25	25	— ¼
		NDist pf1.85	11.		20	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
		NatFG 2.54	11.	5	69	24	d22⅝	23⅛	— ⅞
		NFG pf 2.30	13.		1	18	d18	18	— ½
		NatGyp 1.40	8.6	4	142	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
		NatHom			213	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
		NtLIny .32	9.6	10	155	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
		NMdCr s.80	3.2	12	223	25⅞	24⅜	25	— ⅜
		NMedEnt .60	2.3	12	323	28⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅝
		NMineSv .56	5.2	18	15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		NtPrest 1.50	8.3	6	38	18⅜	18	18	—1
25¾	20⅛	NtSem s		9	1637	20½	d18⅝	19	—1⅝
21¼	15⅝	NtSvIn 1.24	7.1	5	21	17½	17½	17½	
21⅞	13¾	NStand 1.24	7.9	6	25	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
35½	25⅜	NatlSII 2.70	9.6	4	87	28½	28	28	— ⅜
5¼	3⅝	NatTea		5	109	4	4	4	
46¼	26⅝	Natom s1.30	3.6	6	884	37⅞	35½	35⅞	—2⅛
64½	46⅝	Natom pf 4	7.6		62	54⅝	52⅞	52⅞	—1⅞
23¼	17⅜	NevPw s2.12	11.	5	47	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
19½	12	NevP pf1.74	14.		z900	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
22¼	17½	NevP pf2.30	13.		z80	17½	17½	17½	
23½	17¼	NEngEl 2.36	13.	5	94	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
16⅞	11⅜	NEnGE 1.60	13.	5	39	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ¼
34¼	17½	NENuct s.26	1.2	17	448	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—1
30	21⅛	NEnP pf2.76	12.		10	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	29⅛	NEngT 3.40	12.	6	28	29¾	d29	29¼	— ½
18⅞	13⅛	NYSEG 1.76	13.	5	164	14¼	14	14	— ¼
89¼	60	NYS pf 8.80	14.		z250	61	61	61	
22¾	14½	NYS pf 2.12	14.		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2½	Newcrp			78	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	Newell n .80	9.8	4	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
19⅝	17	Newhall s.50	3.0	6	61	17¼	d16¾	16¾	— ⅝
60⅝	22¼	Newmt 1.30a	3.5	5	685	39⅛	36⅞	37¼	—2⅞
187	74	Newt pf4.58	3.8		1	120	120	120	
26½	10½	Newpark .20	1.1	14	164	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	10½	NiaMP 1.44	13.	5	308	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
38	28	NiaMpf 3.90	14.		z40	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
17¾	10⅛	NiagSh 1.95e	13.		62	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	27¾	NICOR 2.68	9.3	6	121	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
34⅞	21⅞	NorfWn 2.20	8.7	4	1324	26⅝	25¼	25¼	—1⅜
25¾	17⅝	Norlin 1.40	8.6	4	23	18½	18½	18½	
28⅞	18¼	Norris 1.60	8.5	5	80	19½	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	21	NACoal .64	2.0	9	26	33⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	NoAMtg			4	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32	24⅝	NoAPhl 1.70	6.9	4	24	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅜	NoestUt 1.10	14.	7	276	8	7⅞	8	
21⅞	10¼	NCatSL .70	7.0	3	35	10	d10	10	— ½
16⅞	10⅝	NIndPS 1.50	13.	6	112	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
65	39⅛	NorNGs 3	5.5	7	119	55¼	54⅝	55	— ¼
101½	92¼	NoNG pf8.48	9.2		z70	92¼	92¼	92¼	
25⅞	18	NoStPw 2.28	11.	6	118	20⅜	20	20⅜	
78	56½	NSPw pf 7	12.		z10	56½	56½	56½	
48	34	NorTel g 1			592	34	d32½	32½	—1½
14⅞	5⅝	Nthgate g			128	8½	8	8	— ½
58⅞	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	3.9	7	328	47⅜	46½	46⅝	— ⅞
36¼	20⅝	NwstAirl .80	3.7	7	187	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
29¼	19	NwtBcp 1.32	6.9	5	233	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
40¼	17	NwtEn s1.30	5.4	5	310	25⅛	23⅝	24	—2⅛
37⅞	27½	NwtInd 2.05	7.0	5	285	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	16⅝	NwtP pf2.50	15.		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
11⅞	7¼	NwMLf 1e	13.	8	63	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
33¾	24¼	NwStW 1.80	7.3	5	14	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
42	25½	Norton 1.60	4.5	7	40	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	— ¼
17¼	11⅜	NorSim 1.04	8.9	5	284	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
50	25½	Nucor s .44	1.2	6	50	38⅝	37¼	37¼	—1½
		— O—O—O —							
62	28	OKC 1.20	2.7	6	93	46⅜	44¼	44¼	—2⅝
40¼	24⅛	Oaklnd .40	1.3	12	147	32⅜	31½	31¾	—1⅛
20	15¼	OakiteP 1.28	7.9	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	18	OccPet 1.50	6.5	3	1786	25	22⅞	23	—1⅞
15⅜	5⅜	OccPet wt			647	8	7⅝	7¾	—1⅝
102	60⅛	OccIP pf3.60	4.7		1	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ½
24	16⅜	OccIP pf2.50	14.		8	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
20¾	14	OccIP pf2.12	15.		17	14½	14⅜	14½	
22½	15¼	OccIP pf2.30	15.		7	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
		ODECO n1.50	1.7	21	209	92½	88½	88½	
40	29	Ogden 2	6.7	5	79	30⅜	29⅝	30	— ½
60	45	Ogdn pf1.87	4.2		1	45	45	45	—4
16½	10¼	OhioEd 1.76	15.	7	425	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
16	12½	OhEd pf1.80	14.		5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
85	56	OhEd pf8.64	15.		z20	57	57	57	—1½
103½	76	OhE pf10.48	13.		z50	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+2¼
105	85½	OhE pf10.76	13.		z370	85½	z85	85½	— ½
23¼	15½	OhP pfG2.27	14.		1	16	16	16	
117½	95	OhP pfA 14	14.		z778	97¼	97	97¼	
117½	94⅛	OhP pfF 14	14.		z60	97⅝	97	97⅝	
17¾	11⅛	OklaGE 1.60	14.	9	431	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
9⅞	7	OklGE pf.80	10.		z390	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
26¼	18	OklaNG 1.80	9.7	14	22	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
25	16⅛	Olin 1	6.3	5	292	16⅝	d16	16	—1
40⅞	27⅛	Omark 1.44	4.7	5	13	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	—1
13½	12¼	Oneida s .40	4.4	5	22	13¼	13	13	
13¼	9⅜	Opelika .84	9.1	4	26	9¼	d 9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	OranRk 1.56	14.	6	43	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
9	5½	Orange			96	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅜	OrienC .40	4.7	4	131	8⅝	d 8⅜	8½	— ½
18⅝	10⅝	OutbM .70	6.4	9	16	11	10⅞	11	
25½	15	OutletCo 1	6.8	7	5	15	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	14	OverhDr 1	7.3	5	111	14¼	d13¾	13⅝	— ⅜
25½	17½	OvrnTr 1.24	7.1	3	49	18	17⅝	17½	— ¾
21⅞	19⅜	OvShp s .50	2.6	5	66	19⅜	d19¼	19¼	— ⅜
31	22¼	OwenC 1.20	5.4	6	1016	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅜	OwenIll 1.40	6.4	5	618	22⅝	21½	21⅞	—1⅜
76¾	75	OwnIl pf 4	5.3		1	75	75	75	—1¾
83	55	OwnIl pf4.75	7.0		2	67½	67½	67½	—2½
12¼	9⅛	Oxfrdln .76	8.3	4	28	9⅛	d 9	9⅛	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
25⅝	16	PHH Gp .80	4.2	7	372	20½	19	19¼	—
1½¼	12⅝	6⅝ PNBMt 1.08e	16.		59	7⅛	6¾	6 ¾	¼
34¼	26½	PPG 2	7.4	4	89	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	12⅝	PSA		4	569	29⅞	28½	29½	+ ¼
12⅝	9¼	PacAS 1.28	13.		77	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
24¼	20	PacGE 2.60	13.	6	539	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ¼
23⅝	17¾	PacLtg 2.24	12.	5	111	18¾	18	18	— ⅜
57	42⅛	PacLm 2.40	5.6	11	14	43⅝	43	43	— ¾
20	14½	PNwTel 1.64	11.	6	30	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16¾	PacPw 2.04	12.	7	188	17¼	17	17	
17⅝	9¾	PacScie .50	3.8	6	51	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
15¼	11	PacTT 1.40	13.	6	127	11⅛	11	11	
25⅜	14½	PacTin 1	5.3	8	61	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
16⅝	8⅝	PaineW .44	4.8	3	278	9⅜	9	9¼	— ⅜
19⅝	11⅜	PalW pf1.30	12.		71	12	d11	11⅛	— ⅞
19⅝	13⅞	PalmBc 1.20	8.3	4	19	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
4⅞	2⅞	Pamida		9	49	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8	4¼	PanAm		4	2054	4½	d 4	4⅛	— ¼
72	46¼	PanEP 3.40	5.9	7	173	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅞
24⅜	15⅛	Papcft 1.25b	8.6	5	80	15¼	d14⅝	14½	— ⅜
25⅜	13⅛	Pargas 1.16	6.1	6	10	19⅜	19	19	—1
49¼	21⅞	ParkDrl .24	.7	14	196	38	36⅞	36⅞	—2
32¾	24¼	ParHan 1.20	4.5	7	86	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ¼
19	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.4	7	29	21	15	15	— ¼
25½	11½	PatPtl			466	14⅞	13⅝	14	— ¾
26	15⅝	Pavlsnw .60	3.8	6	21	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .32b	1.4	9	149	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
19½	7⅛	Pengo		45	118	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	16	PenCen		7	288	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
12⅞	9⅞	PenCn prA			15	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
7⅛	4⅝	PenCn prB			151	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
50½	40⅝	PenCn pr			148	42	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅝
6¼	2⅝	PenDix		4	83	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12¼	7⅛	PennCp n.16	2.2	4	275	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
33⅝	20⅝	Penney 1.76	8.7	6	838	20½	d19⅝	20⅛	— ⅝
21	15⅝	PaPL 2.12	14.	5	311	15⅝	d14½	14⅜	—1⅛
47	32	PaPL pf4.50	14.		z10	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
92	61¾	PaPL pf8.60	13.		z10	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¾
84½	56½	PaPL pf8.40	14.		z370	58	58	58	—1½
108	76	PaPL pf 11	15.		z70	76	d75	75	—2
114¾	90	PaPL pf 13	14.		z70	90⅛	90	90	—1
81	57	PaPL pf 8	14.		z20	57½	57½	57½	—1
86	57	PaPL pf8.70	15.		z480	59¼	58¼	59¼	+ ⅜
35⅝	27½	Penwlt 2.20	8.2	5	120	27¼	d26⅞	26⅞	— ½
22	17¼	Penw pf1.60	9.3		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
54¾	34¼	Pennzol s 2	5.3	8	566	40⅛	37¼	37⅝	—2½
94	71	Pennz pfB 8	11.		z2000	71	71	71	
16	9⅛	PeopDr .28	2.3	6	54	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
56	31⅜	PeopEn 3	7.4	8	185	41	40½	40½	— ½
28½	20	PepsiCo 1.14	5.6	7	3496	21	20⅛	20¼	— ⅞
47¼	26⅛	PerkinE .72	2.0	12	204	38	36⅜	36⅜	—1⅝
38	23⅛	Petrie 1.40	5.8	7	55	24⅛	23¼	24	— ⅜
40⅝	22⅝	Petroln s.64	2.0	13	105	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
37¾	23	PetRs 3.29e	12.		47	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
34⅜	21	PetRs pf1.75	6.9		6	26	25¼	25¼	—1
41¾	29	Pfizer 1.44	4.4	10	360	33⅝	32½	32⅝	—1
48¼	22⅜	PhelpD 1.40	4.6	6	634	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅝
17	12½	PhilaEl 1.80	15.	6	726	12⅜	d12	12	— ½
39	26	PhilE pf3.80	15.		z200	26	26	26	
77	55½	PhilE pf 7	13.		z400	55	d55	55	+1¼
90½	57	PhilE pf8.75	15.		z350	59	57½	57½	+ ½
79⅝	50¼	PhilE pf7.85	15.		z150	51¼	51⅛	51¼	— ¾
79⅝	51½	PhilE pf7.80	15.		z80	52	d51	51	—2
42¼	23	PhilSub 1.24	4.1	9	152	33½	30½	30½	—3¼
38⅝	29⅛	PhilMr s1.60	5.1	8	834	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ¼
6½	4⅛	Phillind .32	7.3	4	92	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
10⅝	8⅝	Phillind pf 1	11.		4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
61½	33½	PhilPet 1.80	4.1	8	2698	44⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅞
17¼	10	PhilVH .60	5.1	5	30	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
28	10⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.8	4	169	13⅜	12½	13	— ½
22	15⅛	PieNG 1.56a	9.7	5	7	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ¼
41¼	28	Pilsbry 1.72	6.1	7	147	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
49⅛	23⅞	Pioner s1.40	3.8	10	97	38½	36⅞	37½	—1⅞
37¼	23¼	PitnyB 1.40	4.7	7	334	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ¾
37⅝	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	7.0		6	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	19½	Pittstn 1.20	5.8	14	653	21⅜	20⅝	20¾	—1
8½	5	PlanRsc		8	203	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
22¼	14	Plantrn .16	1.1	11	114	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ¼
24⅜	12	Playboy .12	.9	12	67	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
43⅝	17	Pneumo 1	3.4	10	267	31⅝	29	29	—2
27	13⅜	PogoPd .44	2.4	11	858	19⅜	18½	18⅝	—1
42⅜	19⅞	Polarold 1	5.0	24	600	21	19⅞	20	—1
23	10	Pndrosa .40	3.8	3	356	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ¼
20⅜	15⅛	PopTal s		4	62	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅝	
21¼	14¼	Portec .80b	5.7	6	12	14⅜	d14¼	14⅛	— ¼
17⅞	12⅛	PortGE 1.70	14.	12	336	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
39	30	Pottch 1.32	4.1	7	36	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
14⅝	10¼	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	129	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
49	31¼	PotEl pf4.50	13.		z100	34	33½	34	+ ½
45½	28	PotEl pf4.04	14.		z200	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
27⅞	19¾	Premier s.54	2.5	8	17	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
16	6¼	Presley s.36t	4.5	2	30	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
33⅛	14⅛	PrimeC s		17	464	26½	24½	24¾	—2¼
19⅝	18	PrimeC wi			21	18⅝	d17½	17⅝	—1
15½	8⅛	PrimMt s		10	74	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	
82	63	ProctG 3.40	5.3	9	566	65⅛	63½	63⅝	—1⅛
14⅜	12⅛	PrdRsh s.42	3.4	13	723	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	—2¼
33⅞	21½	Proler 1.40	5.8	4	120	24	24	24	—1⅞
17⅛	11⅜	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	254	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
23	15¼	PSCol pf2.10	14.		7	15	15¼	15¼	— ¼
27	17⅝	PSInd 2.32	13.	5	308	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
38½	30	PSIn pf 3.50	12.		z20	29¼	d29¼	29¼	—1
12⅝	9⅛	PSIn pf 1.04	13.		z150	8¼	d 8¼	8¼	— ⅜
13	8	PSIn pf 1.08	12.		z300	8⅝	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
105	73⅝	PSIn pf 9.44	13.		z3700	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+1⅛
20¼	13⅞	PSvNH 2.12	15.	5	205	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
26¾	17⅞	PSNH pf2.75	15.		z100	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1
27¼	18⅛	PSNH pf2.81	15.		6	18½	18½	18½	
21½	15¼	PSvNM 1.92	12.	6	40	16⅜	16½	16⅝	— ¼
22¼	15½	PSvEG 2.20	14.	6	293	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	11	PSEG pf1.40	13.		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
56½	36	PSEG pf5.05	14.		z320	37⅛	36	37	+1
24	14⅜	PSEG pf2.17	14.		4	15¼	15	15	— ½
26½	16⅝	PSEG pf2.43	15.		17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
115	95⅝	PSE pf12.25	13.		z1700	96	d95½	96	+ ⅜
80⅛	57	PSEG pf8.08	14.		z120	57½	d56½	57½	+ ½
81½	53½	PSEG pf7.40	13.		z100	57	57	57	
11¾	6⅝	Publick		7	483	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
5⅝	2⅞	Pueblo		3	45	3	d 2¾	2⅞	
5⅞	3	PR Cem		4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12	PaSPL 1.64	13.	8	115	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
43½	24⅛	Pullmn 1.80	7.5	6	124	24⅝	d24	24	— ⅜
18½	13½	Purex 1.28	9.3	6	54	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
9¾	5	PurlnFa		4	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
35¾	22⅝	Purolir 1.36	6.2	6	36	22¼	d22	22	— ¾
32⅞	22	QuakO 1.40	5.6	6	121	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
18⅝	11⅛	QuakSO s.80	6.8	7	195	12⅝	11½	11⅞	— ⅝
33	20½	Quonex 1.12	5.3	7	13	22	21¼	2 ¼	— ¾
10⅛	5½	Questor .20	4.0	6	113	5½	d 5	5	— ½
23	17	QuestrpfA 2	13.		1	16	d16	16	—1
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	8¼	RBInd .28	3.6	7	77	8½	d 7¾	7⅞	— ½
27¾	20⅝	RCA 1.80	9.0	5	664	20½	d19⅝	20	— ⅜
61½	46	RCA pf 4	9.1		4	45	d44	44	—2
21¾	17½	RCA pf 2.12	12.		614	17¾	d17⅜	17½	— ¼
31⅞	25½	RCA pf 3.65	15.		241	25½	d24¾	25	— ½
13¼	8½	RLC s .52	6.0	4	122	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ¼
11⅝	6⅛	RTE .45	9.5	7	35	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	RalsPur .64	6.5	8	1003	10	d 9⅜	9⅞	— ⅛
14¼	6⅞	Ramad .12e	1.8	12	567	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
23	12⅜	Ranco .84	5.7	7	61	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
24¼	13⅞	RapAm .80e	4.9	4	66	17⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅞
83	49⅛	RapA pfB 3	4.8		2	62½	62½	62½	—1½
20½	17	RapA pfC 3	17.		13	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
37	17⅞	Raybt 1.60b	8.9	8	30	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
21⅜	12⅝	Raymdlnt 1	7.1	5	50	15	14	14	—1¼
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.9	11	822	70½	69	69½	—2⅛
43⅝	26⅛	ReadBat s.80	2.5	10	156	33⅝	32	32½	—1⅜
15⅛	8⅛	RltRef 1.49e	17.	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅛	RecnEq n		21	244	6¾	d 6⅜	6⅝	— ¼
11	4⅛	Redmn .20	3.0	5	246	7¼	6⅝	6¾	— ½
12⅞	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	6.8	6	22	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.7	4	34	26¼	26	26	— ¼
16½	11	ReichCh .74	6.5	8	22	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
73	36¼	ReiGp 2	3.3	3	220	62¼	61	61½	—1
26	19⅝	RelG pf 2.60	13.		3	20	20	20	— ⅛
27½	19⅞	Relin pf2.68	14.		8	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.8	9	139	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
30	16⅜	RepCp .60b	3.2	3	96	19⅜	18½	18⅞	— ⅞
25⅛	13⅞	RepFnS s 1	6.3	5	21	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	RepMtg			2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
31	21⅛	RepStl 2e	9.7	3	128	21¼	d20⅝	20⅝	— ½
30	21¼	RepTex 1.16	5.3	5	27	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
32⅛	20½	RevcoD .80	3.7	8	38	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
19¼	11½	Revere		3	44	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ⅛
54⅞	35⅜	Revlon 1.56	4.3	8	502	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅞
22½	11⅛	Rexham .60	5.7	5	92	11⅛	d10½	10½	—1
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	6.3	6	291	17	16	16⅜	— ⅜
36⅝	27⅞	Reynin s2.10	7.4	5	710	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—1½
50⅜	38⅛	Reyln pf4.10	11.		224	38½	d38	38	— ½
40¼	28⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	7.1	3	187	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
42½	41⅜	ReyM pf2.37	5.6		11	42	41½	42	+ ½
35	15¾	RichCo 1.30	7.6	8	6	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
27	17½	RchMer 1.20	6.7	5	214	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
20½	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	9.6	4	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
50	26	RioGran 1	2.9	5	39	34⅝	34⅝	34½	
30⅝	13¾	RioGr pf .80	4.3		133	19½	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
27⅞	19⅛	RiteAid .45	3.3	7	188	20⅛	19⅞	20	
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.40	8.6	6	22	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
36½	27⅜	Robtsn 2.20	7.1	5	20	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅝
12	7⅜	Robins .40	5.4	4	177	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	46	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
20⅝	15⅝	RochTl 1.68	10.	6	19	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	Rockowr 5c		4	90	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
63¾	36⅜	Rockwl 2.60	5.7	6	576	48½	45½	45¾	—2⅞
48½	32¾	RohmH 2	6.1	4	29	33¼	32⅞	33	
20	11¼	Rohrlnd		4	243	13½	12½	12½	—1
31¾	17½	Rollins .72	3.6	8	268	22¼	20	20	—1¾
49	28½	Rolm		20	170	39¼	38⅝	38½	—1
11½	9	Roper .90	10.	5	32	9	9	9	
19½	13¾	Rorer .84	5.7	9	108	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
78½	22	Rosario 2	3.6	12	93	58	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅝
51	20⅛	Rowan .10	.2	16	50	43¾	42	42	—2⅛
15¾	10⅛	RC Cos 1.04	9.5	6	84	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
92	65⅛	RoylD 5.53e	7.7	2	561	72⅝	71½	71½	—1½
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	4.2	7	20	22⅞	d22	22	— ⅝
11¼	8¾	RussTog .88	9.1	5	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
25⅛	16½	RyanH 1.20	7.1	5	36	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
27½	19¼	RyderS 1b	5.3	5	729	19⅝	d18¼	18¾	— ⅝
		— S—S—S —							
11¼	6⅝	SCA .351	4.3	9	191	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
32	19⅜	SCM 1.30	6.4	4	95	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
27⅞	18¼	SFN .80	3.7	7	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
36	15⅝	SPSTec .64	2.3	6	40	28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅞
71½	31	Sabine .56	1.1	24	48	54½	51½	51½	—3¼
27	17¾	StadBus n.32	1.7	14	92	19⅝	18⅝	18½	—1⅛
6¼	3	Safadin n		5	118	4¼	4	4	— ¼
44	27½	Safewy 2.60	9.3	5	196	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ⅝
10⅝	7⅛	SagaCp .44	5.8	25	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	22⅞	SJoMn 1.40	3.3	12	185	45⅝	42⅛	42½	—3⅜
13	9	StJoLP 1.26	14.	7	26	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
73½	39⅛	StLSaF 2.50	4.7	7	21	55⅝	53	53	—4
11⅝	7⅞	SPaul 1.06e	13.		42	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	7.3	6	249	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅞
8¼	5¼	Salant .40	6.7	10	69	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ¼
8⅞	4	Sambos			609	4⅛	4	4	
15⅞	11⅛	SDieGs 1.52	13.	7	761	11¾	11½	11¾	
18¼	12	SJuanR 1.45t	11.	12	121	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
45½	19	Sanders .50	1.3	15	338	39⅜	37⅞	37⅞	—1⅞
72	36	SFelnd 2.60	4.4	7	491	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	—1⅛
19⅝	9⅛	SFeln pf .50	3.1		9	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
45¾	18⅛	SFelnt .72	2.0	46	1402	37½	35¼	35⅛	—1⅞
18⅝	13⅛	SafWel 1	7.1	6	15	14⅛	14	14½	— ⅛
9¼	5½	SaulRE			29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6½	SavASto .05e	.5	10	32	9½	9⅛	9½	— ½
13⅝	8	SavOnD .50	5.8	7	38	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	9½	SavEIP 1.20	13.	6	81	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
13⅛	10	SavE A 1.34	13.		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9	SavE pf1.28	14.		3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	12⅝	Savin .70	5.2	3	156	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
23¼	18½	Savin pf1.50	8.3		11	18⅝	d18	18	— ⅜
9¼	4⅞	Saxon		5	196	4⅞	d 4¼	4⅜	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.6	8	618	32	31	31	—1
13⅝	6⅝	Schlitz			437	6⅞	d 6½	6½	— ⅜
122½	68⅝	Schlmb 1.32	1.3	19	1290	103½	99	99⅞	—4
45⅝	25⅛	SclAtla s.18	.5	19	89	38⅝	37	37	—1⅞
27¼	19	SCOA 1.08	4.7	5	72	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
8	4⅛	ScotLad .05e	.8	7	46	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
30⅞	19	ScotFet 1.80	9.5	4	52	19¼	d18½	18⅞	— ½
22⅛	16	ScottP 1	6.2	5	651	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	12⅝	Scottys .44	2.8	8	53	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅝
21½	14½	ScovIll 1.52	10.	4	137	14¾	d14¼	14½	— ¼
11½	8	Scudder			18	4	9⅞	9¼	9⅞— ⅛
9⅞	8¼	Scud pf .90e	11.		17	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅛	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
22¼	13⅛	SeaCont .42	3.2	4	110	13⅞	d13	13¼	— ½
37½	25	SeabCL 2.20	7.6	3	101	29⅞	29	29	— ¾
18¼	10	SeaWA		9	155	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	— ½
31⅞	23¾	Seafst 1.12	4.7	6	131	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅜
51½	28	Seagrm 1.10	2.9	13	113	39¾	37½	37½	—2
23	15	Seagrv .25e	1.4	6	x14	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅞
19¼	13⅛	SealAir n.48	3.7	7	71	13¼	d13	13	— ⅛
32⅞	17	SealPw 1.30	7.8	4	46	17⅜	d16¼	16⅝	—1⅛
24½	13⅛	SearleG .52	2.8	11	999	19¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅞
21⅞	14⅞	Sears 1.36	9.1	6	3020	15¼	14⅞	15	
9¼	4½	Seatrain			13b	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
34¾	23⅛	SecPac 1.80	7.8	4	303	24	d23	23½	— ⅞
78½	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.2	33	155	62	58½	58⅞	—3⅜
14	7⅞	SeigLt 1.20	14.	13	13	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅞	SvCpInt .34	4.4	4	15	8	d 7¾	7¾	— ¼
18⅞	12½	Shaklee .80	5.8	4	185	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
49	27¼	Shapell .15	.4	4	19	34⅛	33½	33½	— ⅜
35½	11⅛	ShearL .60	2.5	4	535	25¼	23	23⅝	—1⅝
76	36¼	ShellOil 2.40	3.9	8	723	64⅝	62	62	—3
37¼	27	ShellT s3.27t	11.	3	6	31	30½	30½	— ⅞
11⅜	5½	ShelGlo .30	5.5	5	27	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
17⅝	11	ShelG pf1.35	12.		2	11	11	11	— ⅛
15¾	10	ShelG pf1.40	13.		2	10½	10½	10½	

(Continued on Page 10)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 21, 1980

...in Canadian funds. ...cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
	...Prce	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
	...nds	$15	15	15	
	...o E	$13	12¼	13	
	...Ind A	$5	490	490	
	...Gas A	$26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
	...Nat	$82	82	82	—3
	...Cent	$25	24¼	25	+ ½
	...m SI	$33¼	33	33	— ½
	...C pr	$6¼	6¾	6¾	
	...tes	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
	...A	$21¼	21	21	— ½
	...an	$44¾	43⅞	43½	—1¾
	...N S	$24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
	...B	$13¼	13	13	— ½
	...Cap	$21	21	21	
	...Res	$25	24¼	24¼	— ¼
	...aleo	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
	...do M	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
	...P	$25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
	...hone	$15½	15	15	
	...swk	$12¾	12½	12½	— ½
	...Con	$8	8	8	+ ¼
	...	$14¼	14	14	— ¼
	...Fry	$20	20	20	— ¼
	...Pew A	$44⅞	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
	...e	$19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
	...West	$20	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
	...ckrs	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
	...Perm	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
	...Trust	$19	19	19	
	...esy A	$12½	12	12⅛	— ¼
	...Cel	$10	10	10	
	...k Com	$23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ½
	...ve	$40⅞	40	40⅞	+ ¾
	...Tire A	$26½	26	26	
	...ties	$20½	20	20½	+ ½
	...d Oil	$78	78	78	—2
	...	$17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
	...ar	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
	...ese	$6⅞	6¼	6½	— ¼
	...kee	$11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
	...Distrb	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
	...Gas	$25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
	...Pardy	340	320	320	—15
	...ast	$8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15482	Coseka R	$20½	19¾	19¾	—1⅛
6700	Craigmt	$6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
6500	Cyprus	$23¼	21½	23¼	+ ½
12060	Czar Res	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
223000	Daon Dev	$5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
400	Daon A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
11865	Denison	$41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅜
4870	Dicknsn	$13	12	12⅛	— ⅛
18800	D Bridge	$15½	14⅞	15⅜	
2500	Dofasco A	$34	33¾	33¾	—1¼
4194	Du Pont A	$29⅞	29½	29½	— ¼
100	Dylex L A	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1000	Electhom A	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
400	Emco	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
4850	Falcon C	$11	10½	11	
5053	Fibre Nik	A$107	103	107	
1300	Fed Ind A	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
1790	Francana	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
950	Fraser	$17¼	17	17	
14900	G M Res	$6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅜
200	G Distrb A	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
6900	G Distrb w	450	435	435	—5
10700	Gibraltar	$12⅝	12	12	— ¼
3300	Granduc	325	300	300	—30
570	GL Forest	$60	60	60	
50	Greyhnd	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
2800	Hard Crp A	250	236	236	—4
6395	Hawker	$17¼	17	17	— ⅜
236	H Bay Co	$26	26	26	— ⅜
4960	IAC	$10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1600	Indal	$12½	12½	12½	— ¼
200	Indusmin	$17½	17½	17½	
800	Inland Gas	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
1902	Int Mogul	$8¼	7⅞	8	—1
6767	Inter Pipe	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
251	Inv Grp A	$18½	18½	18½	
1300	Ivaco	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
600	Jannock	$11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ¼
24240	Kaiser Re	$31¾	30⅜	30¾	— ¼
9800	Kam Kotia	$7	6⅞	7	
400	Kelsey H	$25	25	25	— ¼
1866	Kerr Add	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
7470	Labatt A	$22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
100	Lab Min	$46	46	46	+1⅛
6400	Lacana	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	
2205	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
325	LL Lac	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
1805	Lob Co A	405	400	400	—10
1300	Lob Co B	405	400	405	+ 5
554	MICC	$10⅝	10½	10½	
3200	Mclan H A	$23½	23½	23½	— ½
1800	Est Mirfic	325	305	310	—15
2625	Mitel Corp	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
4956	Molson A	$29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
700	Molson B	$27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
15917	Moore	$34	33½	33¾	— ¼
625	Murphy	$24	23½	24	
800	Nat Trust	$21	20½	21	
59182	Noranda	$25¾	25⅛	25⅝	— ¼
5612	Norcen	$34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
250	Nowsco W	$51⅞	50½	50½	+ ⅜
16395	Nu-Wst A	$16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
13734	Oakwood P	$20	18¾	20	+ ⅛
4625	Ocelot B	$28½	28	28¼	
4800	Oshawa A	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
3300	Pamour A	$17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
2975	PanCan P	$75	75	75	
6000	Pembina	$10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
14228	Petrofina	$48½	48¼	48¼	
5450	Peyto Oils	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
715	Pine Point	$39⅝	38½	38½	— ½
7800	Place G	380	360	360	—20
8950	Ram	$19¾	19	19¾	
300	Redpath	$16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
200	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
1900	Reichhold	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
7925	Revou Prp	188	180	180	—5
3900	Roman	$50⅝	48¾	49	—1⅝
16258	Sceptre	$12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
3500	Scotts	$7¼	6½	6½	— ½
29943	Shell Can	$34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
10950	Sherritt	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
4686	S Sears A	$7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
200	Slater Stl	$16½	16½	16½	+ ½
150	Southm	$31¾	31¾	31¾	
100	St Brodcst	$11½	11½	11½	
8282	Stelco A	$28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ½
850	Steep R	455	450	455	+10
3628	Sulpetro B	$17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
1525	Suncor pr	$26½	25¾	26½	+ ½
100	Talcorp A	$13	13	13	
200	Tara	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
9080	Teck Cor A	$17½	16¼	16¾	— 1
20155	Teck Cor B	$15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
930	Tex Can	$85	85	85	—1½
2878	Thom N A	$15	15	15	
4537	Tor Dm Bk	$26⅜	26½	26½	
1520	Torstar B	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
1360	Traders A	$12⅛	11¾	11⅞	
4520	Trns Mt	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
11925	Trinity Res	$10½	10	10⅛	— ¼
6207	TrCan PL	$23⅞	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
2335	Turbo Cl B	$21⅞	21½	21⅞	
12059	UGas A	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
800	Union Oil	$41	41	41	— ½
14212	Un Asbstos	$6¾	6⅛	6¼	
5155	U Keno	$38½	36	38½	— ½
12700	U Siscoe	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
250	Un Carbid	$31	31	31	+ ½
1950	Versti Cor	$25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¼
3080	Vestgron	$18½	18	18	— ½
100	Weldwod	$21½	21½	21½	
3850	West Mine	$19	18¼	18¾	+ ½
590	Weston	$26	26	26	— ⅛
3300	Willroy	$6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
670	Woodwd A	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
5150	Yk Bear	$11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½

Total sales 5,685,500 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 21, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3022	Bnk Mont	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
6902	Can Cmt	$12⅛	11½	11¾	— ¼
670	Con Bath	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
175	Dom TxlA	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
1300	FCA Int	280	280	280	+5
4422	Nat Bk Cda	$10⅝	10¼	10½	
2345	Power Cp	$14½	14¼	14⅜	
625	Royal Bk	$42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
166	Steinbrg A	$22	22	22	— ½

Total Sales 1,057,400 shares.

Canadian Indexes

March 24, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	350.82	359.40
Toronto	1,838.80	1,888.10

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 24, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	18 1/16-18⅜	8 5/16-8 7/16	4 9/16-11/16	17⅝ - 17⅞	13⅜ - 13⅝
2 M.	18⅜ - 18⅝	8 11/16-8 13/16	5⅜ - 5⅝	17⅞ - 18⅛	13⅜ - 13⅝
3 M.	19 1/16-19 3/16	9⅛ - 9¼	6 8/16-11/16	18⅛ - 18⅜	13⅞ - 14⅛
6 M.	19⅝ - 19¾	9 11/16 - 9 13/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	18⅛ - 18⅜	14⅛ - 14⅜
1 Y.	17 9/16-17 11/16	9⅞ - 10	6⅝ - 6⅞	17⅛ - 17⅜	14⅝ - 15⅛

European Markets

...terdays closing prices (...in local currencies)

...rdam

	22.80
	68.00
	257.30
	55.00
	3.86
	24.50
	65.90
	41.50
	17.98
	63.00
	103.00
	47.80
	17.50
	164.50
	140.00
	103.80
	149.90
	105.50
	202.00
	31.20
...dex:	69.80
	70.39

Hawker-Sidd	1.48
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.68
Imps	0.76
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	2.46
Plessey	1.33
Randfontein	$N.A.
Rank Org.	1.96
Royal Dutch	0.33
R.T.Z.	3.53
Shell	3.38
Thorn (A)	3.14
Tube Invest.	2.62
Ultramar	4.88
Union Carb.	$0.13
Vickers	1.72
War L.3½	0.3
West Deep	$37.00
West Drief	$69.80
West Hold	$59.00
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.32

F.T. 30 Index: 427.20
Previous: 429.30

...sels

	2,115
...nbl.	1,450
	283
	5,100
	2,235
	2,600
	5,220
	906
	1,565
	2,400
	780
...dex:	149.51
	147.97

...furt

	94.50
	136.20
	118.00
	162.50
	44.30
	246.00
	124.10
	234.00
	175.10
	111.00
	30.80
	223.50
	175.50
	218.00
	73.80
	120.00
	258.00
	130.50
	147.00
	182.50
	251.10
	79.80
	148.00
	144.30
	178.00
...dex:	697.30
	690.60

...don

	$0.12
	0.99
	4.08
	1.19
	1.05
	1.80
	1.44
	2.31
	0.63
	3.34
	1.91
	1.53
	0.63
	4.95
	0.49
	$9.50
	1.97
	0.60
	0.53
	3.62
	2.55
	2.48
	3.82
	0.86

Milan

Bastogi	715.00
Centrale	9,252.00
ERBA	2,550.00
ErcMarelli	366.00
Fiat	2,070.00
Finsider	85.00
Generali	48,800.00
IFI	2,620.00
Italcas	880.00
Italsider	324.00
LaRinas	124.50
Montedis	173.75
Olivetti	2,041.00
Pirelli	2,030.00
Snia Visco	639.00

BCI Index: 1,136
Previous: 1,126

Paris

Air Liquide	497.00
BSN	885.00
Carrefour	1,670.00
Cim Lafarge	232.70
Cie Bancaire	285.00
CFP	255.00
CGE	333.00
CGF	159.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,310.00
Ferodo	334.90
Gen Occident	280.00
Imetal	106.00
L'Oreal	637.00
Machi Bull	58.50
Michelin	734.00
Moet Henn	489.00
Moulinex	74.50
Paribas	215.00
PUK	97.90
Penarroya	95.40
Perrier	260.50
Peugeot	238.00
Rh Poulenc	123.30
Sacilor	25.60
St Gobain	128.10
Suez	271.00
Telemecan	762.00
Thomson	195.00
Usinor	13.40

Agefi Index: 128.81
Previous: 127.46

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
Buehrle	2,610
B Boveri	1,640
Cib Geigy	1,025
Cr Suisse	2,235
Fisher	790
HoffRochN	5,225
Nestle	3,180
Sandoz	3,750
Ste B. Suisse	380
Sulzer	383
U.B. Suisse	3,350

SBC Index: 262.30
Previous: 262.90

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 24, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

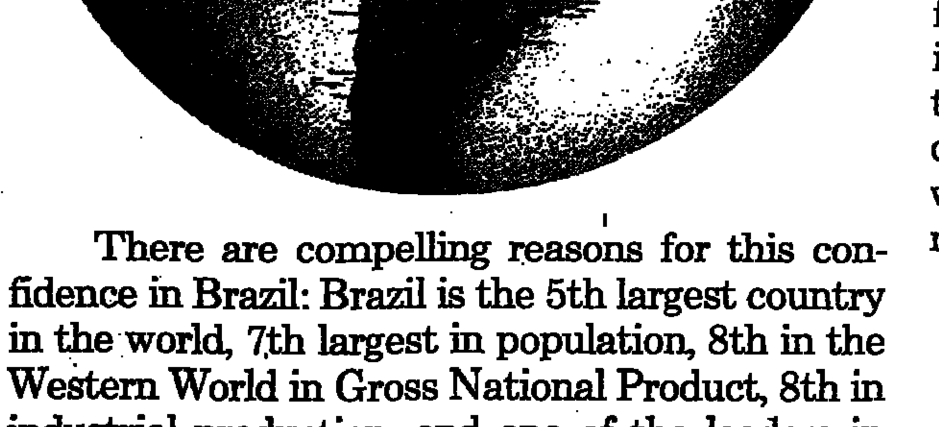
Stock	Bid	Ask
AELInd	7⅜	8¼
AFAProt	6	7
AVMCo	3¾	3¾
Accuray	5⅜	6⅛
AddisnW	7¾	8½
AdvRoss	4¾	5⅛
AlexAlex	24½	25¼
Allcolnc	29	31
AllynB	10¼	11¼
AFinCp	26	27
AFurn	4⅛	4½
AGreet	10	10⅜
AIntGp	49	50
AMicros	14⅝	15⅝
AWeldng	31⅜	32⅜
Amterr	3½	3⅝
Anadite	8⅛	9⅛
AnheusB	21⅞	22⅛
AntaCp	8⅝	9⅛
ArdenGp	3⅛	3½
AsdCoto	20	20⅜
AtlGsLt	13⅛	13½
BairdCp	9⅞	9⅜
BangHE	10⅛	11
BkamRt	14⅛	14⅜
BasicRS g	11⅞	11⅞
BasstFr	15⅛	16
BayIsMk	11⅛	11⅝
Beeline	9	9⅜
BeizLab	32½	33⅜
BibbCo	13⅛	14⅛
BirdSon	15½	17
Birtchr	1⅞	2⅛
BlkHllP	23½	24⅛
Bonanza	2⅞	3⅛
BrookS	44½	47½
BrwTom	43⅝	44½
Buckbee	7	7⅛
Buckeye	18⅛	19⅛
BurnupS	9	9⅝
CalWtSv	29½	31
ConradH	1⅛	1⅜
CapSwC	16⅛	17
CopInAir	2⅞	3⅝
CareCp	8⅜	9⅜
CnVIPS	12⅞	13⅝
ChmLea	28½	30½
ChesUtl	11	11⅜
Cirlco	5½	6½
CtzUtA	29⅛	30
CtzUtB	27	27⅜
ClarkJL	26	27½
ClowCp	5⅛	6⅜
ComClH	26⅜	27⅛
CmlShr	12	13½
CmwTel	15	17
CanPop	54½	55½
CrosTre	31⅛	32⅛
CulirFed	1½	2¼
Cyclitron	9⅜	10⅜
DanlyM	27	29
DtaDes	18½	19
DaylMal	17	19
DeklbAg	29	29¾
DeLuxC	34⅛	35
DetCanT	10⅛	11⅛
DewevEl	2¼	3
DiaCrys	21½	23
DianCru	34	36
Docutel	9⅜	9⅞
DolirGn	8⅝	8⅝
DaviDB	24½	25⅛
DunkinD	9⅞	10⅛
Duriron	14½	15½
EatnVnce	4⅞	5⅜
EconLab	18⅛	18⅜
ElPasEl	8⅛	8⅜
ElderBe	6	6⅜
EleNucl	6⅝	7⅛
ElModul	6½	8
EnrDev	16⅛	17⅛
Entwistl	3⅛	4
EqtOil	40	41½
FabrIn	1⅛	2⅛
FtBkSys	33	33⅜
FtBostn	13⅝	14⅜
FtEmpS	10⅝	11⅝
FtWnFin	3⅞	4⅛
Flickgr	10½	11
FloatPnt	17⅛	18
FlaWatU	⅜	1
ForestO	28	28½
Formigli	2	2⅜
FrankCp	7½	8
FrankEl	12½	13¼
GnRlEst	10	11½
GnReins	80	82
GovEFn	7½	8¼
GreenM	10½	11
GreyAdv	43	45
Glfinlsl	22½	24½
Gyrodyn	6	6¾
Hardwke	5⅝	6⅜
HraRow	7½	8
HarpGp	30⅝	31½
HartNNt	12½	13
HenrdF	24⅝	25
Holobm	2⅜	3⅛
Hoover	10⅛	10⅜
HorizRs	3¼	3¾
HyattInt	23½	27½
IMSInt	27¼	28½
Intraind	6¼	7
IntelCp	60⅛	61¼
IntrcEnr	5	6
IntmtGs	12⅛	13¼
InBkWsh	9¼	10⅛
IwaSoUt	19⅜	19⅞
JamWP h	3½	4¼
Jamsby	17⅜	18½
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JostynM	16	16⅜
KaisSt pt	15⅜	16½
Kalvar	2¼	2⅛
Kaman	20	20⅜
KmpAm	9	9½
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	37	38½
Keuffel	17½	18½
Kimball	14	14½
Kinglnt	4	5
KnapeV	16⅝	17⅜
Kratos s	10⅛	11⅛
Lanceln	19	19⅝
LandRes	2⅞	3⅜
LoneCo	19½	20½
LtdStor	5½	6
LinBcst	42½	43½
Loewn	11¼	12⅛
MSIDat	6⅛	6⅝
MadsGE	12⅛	12⅛
MagelPet	8¼	8⅞
MairRt	1⅞	2⅛
Malirt	26⅝	27⅝
MaviLP	23	24½
McCorm	23	23⅝
McQuay	8½	9⅛
MidsxW	15	16
MdldCap	6½	7⅛
MidiRes	1½	1⅜
MidiBks	23⅝	24⅝
Millpr	29⅜	29⅝
MissVIG	14	15
Molex	34⅝	35½
MonfCol	6¼	6⅞
MoorePd	21	22
MoreRes	1	1⅜
MotClub	2⅞	2⅞
Mueller	32½	33½
NatsCp	25	27
NwIdRE	12¼	13¼
NJNGas	13⅝	14⅝
NielsnA	24½	25
NielsnB	24¼	24⅝
NoCarGs	12⅛	12⅝
NoEOI un	72½	74½
NwtNGs	13⅛	13⅝
NwstPS	13⅛	13⅝
Noxell	18⅛	18⅝
OgilvyM	21⅛	22
OhFerro	9	10
OtterTP	18⅝	18⅞
PCAInt	7⅝	8⅛
PabstB	14	14½
PcGaR	17¼	18
PauleyP	19¼	20
PearMf	9⅝	10½
PenaEnt	11½	12
Petrolit	46⅛	47⅛
Pettibon	23	23⅜
PierceSS	8⅝	9⅝
Pinkrtn	32	33½
PionHIB	20⅝	20⅞
Plastlne	1	2
Possis	4½	5⅛
Progrp	¾	1⅛
PbSvNC	10⅛	10½
PurtBen	15½	16⅛
PutDCap	9½	10⅛
QuakrCh	14⅛	15½
RagenPr	7⅝	8⅛
Raychm	49	51
Raymnd	26	27
ReadEx	22⅝	24½
RobbMy s	27½	29
Roseion	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	15	15½
RusStov	12	12½
Sadler	4	4½
ScanDt	1⅛	2
SartepH	56½	61⅛
Svcmst s	22½	23⅛
Shawmt	35⅛	36⅛
SolidSTS	9½	10⅛
SCalWtr	11	12
SwElSv	13⅝	14½
SwnEnr	32½	33½
Standyn	22½	23⅛
StdRegs	24	25
StanHP	22⅝	23⅝
SterlSt	5⅞	6⅜
StrawCl	22⅛	24
SuperEl	8⅛	9
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	28	28⅝
Tendem	43⅝	44½
TecumP	61	63
Tennant	26	27½
Tiprary	17½	18
TricoPd	34	37
TravGld g	6⅝	7⅛
TysonFd	8½	9⅜
UnMcGll	12½	13½
USSure	24⅛	25⅛
USTrck	13½	14
UVaBsh	21⅛	22⅛
UpPenP	12⅛	13
VanDus	11⅛	12
Valcro s	7⅛	8⅛
VideoCp	5⅞	6⅜
ValNBsh	11	11½
WshEnr	15⅛	16⅛
Weldtrn	1⅜	2½
WellsGa	7⅜	8⅛
WinMtg	3	3½
WmorC	28⅝	21½
WoodLot	22½	23⅛
WrightW	3⅜	4⅛
ZionUtu	21⅛	22⅛

Brazil. Your leading partner on half the planet.

Hundreds of European, American, and Japanese companies have discovered the vast potential of Brazil, tne leading market of the entire Southern Hemisphere.

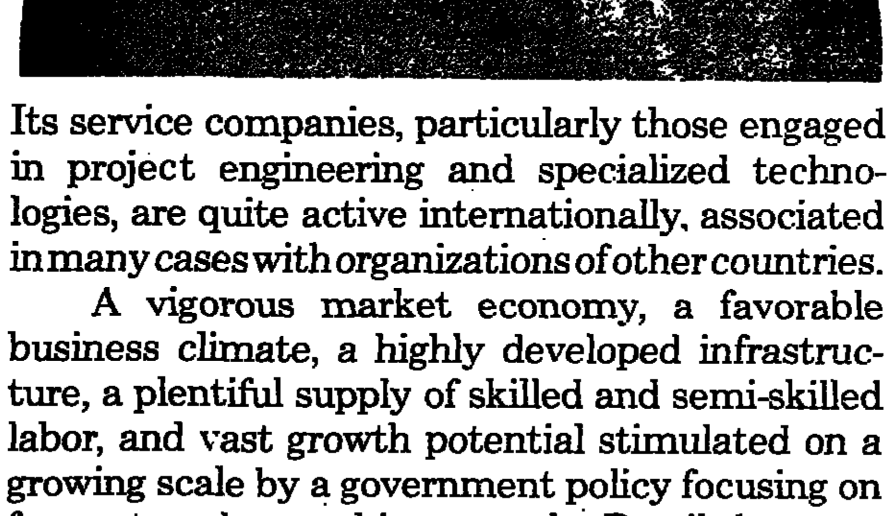
And the investments that many have made in this rapidly growing South American giant are already paying off handsomely.

The list of international companies that have invested in Brazil includes such prestigious names as AEG-Telefunken, Bayer, Bosch, Daimler-Benz, Krupp, Siemens, Volkswagen, Philips, Verolme, General Motors, Ford, Fiat, Philco, Brown Boveri, Volvo, Ishikawajima, Michelin, Pirelli, Mitsubishi, Sharp, Goodyear, Olivetti, and many others.



There are compelling reasons for this confidence in Brazil: Brazil is the 5th largest country in the world, 7th largest in population, 8th in the Western World in Gross National Product, 8th in industrial production, and one of the leaders in agriculture and animal husbandry. It has one of the largest hydro-electric potentials – aggregating about 209 million kilowatts – plus vast mineral resources, such as iron ore, uranium, vast amounts of bauxite, as well as gold, tin, copper, manganese and tungsten. Moreover, the country's steel, petrochemical, automotive, aeronautical and shipbuilding industries are highly developed.

Brazil's manufacturing industries are expanding at an accelerating pace, and are becoming increasingly competitive in international markets.



Its service companies, particularly those engaged in project engineering and specialized technologies, are quite active internationally, associated in many cases with organizations of other countries.

A vigorous market economy, a favorable business climate, a highly developed infrastructure, a plentiful supply of skilled and semi-skilled labor, and vast growth potential stimulated on a growing scale by a government policy focusing on free enterprise combine to make Brazil the great new frontier for international investors. Discover for yourself the investment opportunities and incentives that Brazil has to offer. Ranging from the import of quality Brazilian manufactured products in every sector to setting up new operations with Brazilian firms, or profitable capital investment.

Brazil. Your leading partner on half the planet.

BANCO DO BRASIL



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39	26	ShelG pf 3	12.		2	26	26	26	
36⅝	20¾	Shrwin .45e	1.7	8	54	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
57	44⅛	Shrw pf 4.40	9.9		z150	44½	d44	44⅝	— ⅝
14¼	11½	SierPac 1.34	12.	6	85	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
46⅞	24¼	Signal 1	2.8	7	797	38	36	36	—2
38½	31	Signode 1.72	5.5	6	23	31	31	31	— ¼
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.2	18	89	13⅜	13	13	— ½
13¾	8	SimpPat .56	7.2	9	219	8	d 7¾	7¾	— ¼
14½	7½	Singer			396	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
32⅝	23	Singr pf3.50	15.		15	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
13¼	9¼	Skyline .48	5.0	14	264	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
22¼	14⅜	SmithA 1.40	9.4	2	47	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
85	50⅞	SmithIn 1.72	1.7	12	257	67¾	66	66	—1½
65¼	38¾	SmKlin s1.66	3.7	12	1358	45¼	43½	45	— ½
22½	17½	Smucker 1.10	6.2	5	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
29	19⅝	SnapOn s.80	4.0	9	523	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	
10⅝	6	SonyCp .10e	1.5	19	74	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
22½	16½	SooLine 1.79I	10.	5	25	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
5⅝	2½	SoAtlFn			11	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
17⅞	12⅛	SCrEG 1.74	14.	7	289	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22½	16¾	SoJerIn 1.86	10.	6	1091	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
70¼	38	Soudwn .60	1.2	6	14	53	51½	51½	—2½
17	12½	SoetBk .88	4.9	4	88	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅝	SoetPS s.07e	1.2	4	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	
27¼	20¼	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	304	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	10½	SouthCo 1.54	15.	7	1989	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
19¾	14⅜	SoInGE 1.68	11.	7	29	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
61⅞	34⅛	SoNRes 1.20	3.3	9	167	47⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—2⅝
41	29⅜	SNETel 3.60	12.	5	36	30½	30	30⅛	
47½	28¼	SouPac 2.60	7.5	5	351	36	34¼	34½	—1⅜
64	50⅛	SouRy 3.48	6.9	5	60	53½	53⅛	53½	— ¼
27⅞	22¼	SoRy pf2.60	12.		3	22¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅜	SoUnCo 1.92	6.4	6	84	30½	30	30	— ½
32	18½	Soutlnd .84b	4.4	5	27	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
76	34¼	SouRoyl s.80	1.5	23	169	56½	53¾	54	—1⅜
2½	1¼	Soumrk		1	183	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	17½	SwstAir .32	1.7	5	128	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ½
26¼	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	6.4	6	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
24	13⅛	SwtFore .40	3.0	4	87	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
13½	9⅝	SwtGasn1.10	11.	6	66	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
14¼	9⅜	SwtPS 1.28	13.	7	130	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
28¾	11⅞	Sparton .80	4.4	6	21	18½	18¼	18¼	
43⅞	20¼	SpectPh		17	186	34¼	32½	32⅝	—1⅝
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	7.8	4	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
60⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.3	6	1188	49¼	46⅝	46⅝	—3
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	8.6	4	29	14⅛	d13¾	14	— ½
25½	18⅝	SquarD 1.60	8.6	6	223	19⅛	d18½	18⅝	— ½
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.8	11	616	30¼	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	6.4	6	21	11¼	d11	11	— ⅜
48⅞	20	Staley 1	2.6	19	1052	40¼	38	38⅝	—2½
33⅞	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.9	8	481	25⅝	24⅝	25	—1
28⅛	19¾	StBPnt .64	3.2	7	59	21	d19⅝	20⅛	—1
18¾	8½	StdMotA .64	8.4	3	77	8⅛	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
85	44¾	StOilCl 3.20	4.8	6	1788	69	66⅛	66⅜	—3¼
121¼	58¼	StOInd 3.60	3.7	9	1942	100½	96	96¼	—4½
110½	47⅛	StOilOh 2	2.4	8	1486	88⅝	81½	82	—6⅛
12¾	7¾	StPacCp .60	6.6	3	81	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
19½	14	Standex .85	6.3	5	23	14⅛	d13½	13½	— ½
46	26¼	StanW 1.24	4.0	7	121	31⅜	30¾	30¾	—1
38½	26⅜	Starret 1.48	5.3	5	33	30	27⅞	27⅞	—2⅛
6⅛	3⅜	StMutInv		8	210	3⅝	d 3⅜	3⅜	
11	7⅞	StaMSe 1.08	13.		132	8⅝	8½	8½	
25	15	StaufCh s1.10	7.3	5	361	15½	15	15	— ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	4.0	5	126	3⅛	d 3	3	— ⅛
11¼	9⅜	Sterchl .68	7.1	4	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
9½	6	SterlBcp .66	11.	10	68	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅜	SterlDg .84	4.9	9	1154	18½	16⅞	17	—1½
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.0	8	37	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	8.6	4	103	14	13⅝	14	
41⅞	23½	StewWa s1.88	8.5	5	71	23¼	d22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
37⅞	21¼	StokVC 1.48	7.4	6	27	21	d20	20	—1¼
12	8¾	StokVC pf 1	12.		z6010	8⅞	d 8	8⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	37⅞	StoneW 2.75	6.2	8	7	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
29⅜	18	StonCon .72	3.2	7	97	23⅞	22	22¼	—2⅛
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	8.3	4	34	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
23⅛	13¼	StorTec s		9	950	14¾	13¾	13⅞	— ⅞
33⅞	21⅜	Storer s .72	3.2	8	272	24¾	22¾	22¾	—2¼
17⅛	12⅛	StridRit 1.16	9.6	8	12	12¼	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.2	5	x14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
42⅜	20½	SubPrG 1.44	4.7	6	130	31⅞	30⅜	30½	—1⅛
32¾	23	SunChm s.60	2.4	5	14	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ½
28⅛	18⅝	SunEI .72	3.3	10	286	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜
88⅝	45⅜	SunCo 3.60	5.2	6	266	73	69	69	—4⅝
91⅛	47¼	SunC pf 2.25	3.0		5	75	74	74	—2
25	14⅞	Sunbm 1.50	10.	5	313	15	d14½	14½	— ⅝
46½	23	Sundstr 1.40	3.8	9	349	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
110	56	Sunds pf3.50	3.9		105	90⅞	90	90½	—4½
13½	9⅜	SunMn s .40	3.2	15	1245	u14½	12¼	12⅜	—1⅛
24	16⅝	SuprVal .66	3.5	8	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	13	511	130½	127½	127½	—6½
19¾	11½	SupmkG .48	4.4	4	102	11⅛	d10⅞	10⅞	— ⅞
6¼	3⅛	Supscp			105	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
22¾	17⅛	Swank 1.40a	8.0	5	13	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
24¾	13	Sybron 1.08	8.4	6	58	13⅛	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
39½	25	Sybrn pf2.40	10.		16	24½	d24	24	—1
29⅞	11¼	TRE s 1	4.6	10	503	22½	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅞
48½	33⅝	TRW 2	5.1	6	951	41	39	39¼	—2½
105	74	TRW pf 4.40	5.0		1	88	88	88	—4½
90	64	TRW pr4.50	6.0		8	78	74¾	74⅞	—3½
35⅞	20	TaftBrd .76	2.6	8	195	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
11¾	2⅝	Talcott			90	4⅛	3⅞	4	
10⅞	5⅝	Talley		8	59	5⅝	d 5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Talley pf 1	13.		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19⅝	13½	TampE 1.44	9.7	7	63	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
37⅞	17⅝	Tandy		9	853	34¼	32⅝	32⅞	—1⅜
6⅞	3⅜	TandycN n		6	153	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
31⅞	12⅝	Tchncolr .72	2.9	6	164	25⅞	24½	24½	— ½
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn		15	90	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
64⅛	45	Tektrnx .84	1.8	10	344	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
18	9⅜	Telcom .70	7.2	4	44	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
154½	113½	Teledn 9.92t	7.9	5	508	132½	125¾	125¾	—7½
27	14⅞	Telprmt		15	397	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅜
6¼	3¼	Telex		23	576	3⅜	d 3	3	— ¼
45½	30⅝	Tenneco 2.40	6.9	7	1345	36¼	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅞
44⅞	16	Teradyn		15	106	37	35	35⅛	—2⅜
27⅞	10	Tesoro .07e	.4	3	1532	19⅞	17½	17½	—2⅛
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	6.9		95	33⅜	31¼	31¼	—3½
41⅞	24¾	Texaco 2.40	7.1	5	4580	34⅞	33½	33⅝	—1
48⅞	36¾	TexCm 1.60	3.8	7	91	42⅛	42	42	— ¼
79½	39	TexEst 2.70	4.2	9	284	64½	63¾	63¾	— ½
27¼	20	TxET pf2.40	12.		13	19⅞	d19⅞	19⅞	— ½
28¾	21⅜	TxET pf2.87	13.		11	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
35	22¾	TexGT s1.46	6.0	6	247	25⅞	24¾	24¼	—1¾
25	16¼	TexInd .60	2.8	5	86	23⅛	21⅜	21½	—1⅜
108¼	78	TexInst 2	2.5	11	687	84⅝	81⅛	81¼	—3
24⅛	10⅝	TexInt			287	18	16⅞	17	—1⅛
46⅝	30	TexOGs s.32	.9	14	621	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	— ½
37	31⅞	TxPac s		27	22	33⅛	32	32	—2⅛
19⅞	14⅞	TexUtil 1.76	11.	6	956	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
53⅝	21½	Texsgif 1.20	3.3	9	200	39	35⅞	36	—3⅛
85	40	Texglf pf 3	5.1		11	61	59	59	—4½
9¾	3⅛	Texfi Ind			41	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
30	20⅞	Textron 1.80	8.2	5	303	22	21¾	22	
32½	23⅛	Textr pf2.08	8.7		2	24	24	24	+ ¾
26¼	19½	Textr pf1.40	7.3		131	19¼	d19¼	19¼	— ¼
58	33⅛	Thiokol 1.55	3.1	7	173	49⅞	49½	49½	— ⅜
47⅜	37¾	ThmBet 1.72	4.4	10	70	39	38½	38¾	— ¼
13¾	8⅞	Thomin .56b	6.4	4	16	8¾	d 8¾	8¾	— ¼
32⅝	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.4	6	121	28½	28	28	
17¼	9½	Thrifty .72	7.6	7	58	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
42½	20⅝	Tidwatr 1	3.0	12	77	34⅜	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
27¾	16½	TigerInt .80	3.9	7	312	20½	20¼	20⅝	
53¾	35¾	TimeIn 1.66	3.7	9	193	45⅝	44⅝	44½	— ⅞
38¾	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.9		7	32¼	32	32	—1
39⅝	28	TimesM 1.44	4.8	7	415	30⅜	30	30	—1½
63½	48¼	Timkn 3a	6.0	5	21	49⅞	49½	49⅝	— ⅝
46½	21¾	ToddSh		5	35	32⅞	30⅛	31½	—1⅜
25⅞	15	Tokheim .70	4.2	9	83	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½
22⅜	15⅛	TolEdis 2.20	14.	6	48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15	TolEd pf2.21	15.		6	15⅛	d14½	14½	— ⅜
15⅞	8⅛	TonkaCp		4	31	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	TootRol .40b	5.3	6	2	7½	7⅝	7½	
29⅜	14⅜	ToroCo .88	5.9	5	88	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
31¼	19⅛	Tosco n		5	1113	21⅛	d19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
30⅛	18⅜	ToyRUs n		11	375	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
35⅞	15½	Tracor .40	1.6	8	68	25⅜	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
23½	16¼	Trane 1.04	5.5	7	108	20⅛	18½	18¾	—1⅛
38¼	29¼	TranUn 2.36	7.8	6	109	31¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
27⅞	11	TW Corp		6	377	10⅞	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
7⅝	4	TW Cp wt			154	4	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
21¼	13	TWC pf 2	15.		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	17.		17	11⅛	11½	11½	
32¼	18	TWC pf 2.66	14.		105	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
20⅞	14⅛	Tranam 1.12	7.7	4	285	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	14⅜	TranInc 2.04	13.		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	+ ½
48⅝	23	Transco 1.44	3.8	13	150	39⅛	38	38	—1
58½	46	Transco pf3.87	6.7		22	46¼	46	46	—2⅜
13⅝	6	Transcn .40	10.	10	82	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
78½	51	TrGP pf4.65	13.		z200	52⅝	51	52¼	— ¼
2½	17⅛	TrGP pf2.50	14.		6	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
16⅛	8⅝	TransOh .40b	4.6	3	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
27½	21⅛	Tranwy 1.80	8.4	4	23	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
44⅛	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.8	4	380	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
21¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.16e	12.		281	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅝	TriSoM		3	9	⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	7⅛	Trialnd .40b	5.5	5	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	17	TriaPc 1	5.6	6	48	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅜	Trico .20	1.7	11	118	13⅜	11⅞	12	—1⅛
30½	16⅛	TrintyIn s.60	2.7	11	89	23⅛	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52	12.	6	733	13¼	12¾	13⅛	— ⅛
53	35⅜	TCFox 2a	4.9	6	230	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	—1¼
22⅛	16	TwinDs 1.10	6.9	4	17	16⅛	16	16	
37½	17¼	TycoLab 1	4.0	6	129	26⅜	24⅜	25	—2
17⅛	12	TylerCp .50	4.2	5	40	12⅛	12	12	
57⅞	33⅛	Tymshr		15	51	45¼	44⅜	45½	— ⅜
29⅛	17⅛	UAL 1	5.8		292	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	18⅛	UGI 1.76	8.6	6	24	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
28	20⅝	UGI pf 2.75	13.		z238	21¾	20½	20½	
18⅛	11	UMC 1.20	11.	5	40	11⅜	d10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			40	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
29¼	15⅜	UNCRes .50	3.3	5	1083	15⅜	d14½	15	—1½
15⅞	10½	Unarco .88	9.8	5	47	10½	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅞
52½	39½	UComp 2.60	6.6	6	108	39⅞	d39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
47⅞	35⅜	UnCarb 3	8.1	4	258	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
13⅝	7½	UnComr .20	2.7		15	7⅝	d 7⅜	7½	— ¼
9⅝	4⅝	UnionCp .32t	6.6	5	62	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14¼	9⅜	UnElec 1.44	14.	6	418	10⅛	10	10⅛	
34½	25½	UnEl pf3.50	14.		z90	25½	25½	25½	
41	28	UnEl pf 4	14.		z100	28	28	28	
44	30¾	UnEl pf 4.50	15.		z330	31	d30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
64	44⅛	UnEl pf6.40	14.		z100	45½	45½	45½	
79¼	54	UnEl pfL 8	14.		z300	55⅝	55½	55½	+1
22½	13⅝	UnEl pf2.13	14.		3	15⅛	15	15	
27½	19¼	UnEl pf2.72	14.		6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
78	59	UnEl pf7.44	13.		1	59	59	59	
78	56	UnEl pfH 8	14.		6	56	d55½	55½	— ½
62½	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.7	8	1433	49	47½	47½	—1⅛
101	57⅞	UPacC 2.80	3.5	10	1017	81⅛	79⅞	79⅞	—1⅞
34	19⅛	UPac pf .47	1.7		11	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Uniroyal			252	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
60½	26¼	Uniryl pf			z1990	27½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .30e	2.8	6	163	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13	9¼	UBrd pf1.20	13.		20	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
74⅝	38	UEnRs 3.04	5.7	6	105	55⅝	53⅞	53½	—2
28⅝	28½	UEngy wi			7	28	d27½	27½	—1
30⅝	16⅜	UnGrIy .24	1.1	7	901	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
25¼	17⅜	Ulllum 2.68	15.	5	128	18¼	17⅜	17¾	— ⅜
21½	14⅛	Ulllu pf 2.20	14.		z690	16	15	16	+1
32⅛	14⅜	UnitInd .98b	4.3	7	46	22	21	21	—1
22	11	UnitInn .22	1.4	6	14	16½	15⅜	15⅛	—1
12¾	8⅜	UJerBk 1.04a	12.	4	23	9	8⅜	8¾	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	UnMM n			219	4⅝	d 4½	4⅝	— ⅛
6½	1⅛	UnPkMn		181	57	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
37⅞	22¼	UnRefg s.88a	3.3	3	38	25	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
20½	15⅛	USFoS 2.02e	12.		21	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.4	3	459	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
26⅛	16⅛	USAir pf1.87	11.		26	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
41⅛	33½	USFld 2.80	7.8	4	452	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅜
37⅞	26	USGyps 2.40	9.2	3	122	26⅛	d25⅛	26	— ⅜
33½	23	USGy pf1.80	8.1		2	22½	d22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
17⅛	9½	USHom .52	4.1	3	196	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10½	7½	USInd .76	10.	4	248	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
18⅛	11⅜	USLeasg .52	4.1	5	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	US Rlty			30	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
23½	16⅜	USShoe 1.60	9.6	4	45	16⅞	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅞	USSteel 1.60	9.3		747	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
37⅜	26	USTobc 2.08	7.8	7	41	27	26⅝	26½	— ⅜
52¾	36⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.5	6	1469	41	39½	39¾	—1⅛
140	99	UTch pf7.32	7.0		33	108⅛	105	105	—13½
64¼	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.6		5	51	51	51	—1
27⅞	21½	UTch pf2.55	12.		95	21⅞	d21¼	21¼	— ⅜
21⅜	14¼	UnlTel 1.52	10.	6	427	15	14⅝	14⅝	
39	20⅝	Unitrod .50	1.7	11	33	29⅝	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅜
15	7⅜	Univar .56	5.3	5	15	10½	10½	10½	
19¼	11⅛	UnivFd .96	8.3	8	25	11⅞	d11⅛	11½	— ⅜
24½	16⅜	UnLeaf 1.32	7.7	6	17	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅜
49⅜	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.1	8	261	43⅞	41½	41⅝	—2¼
28	19⅛	USLIFE .68	3.4	5	316	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	
10⅛	7⅞	UslifeFd .96a	13.		12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19½	13⅜	UtaPL 1.76	13.	7	240	14¼	d13⅝	13⅝	— ½
29⅞	20	UtPL pf2.80	14.		12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26¼	17	UtPL pf2.36	14.		69	17	17	17	
22	16¾	VF Cp 1.60	8.1	5	27	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—1
39	18⅛	VSI Cp .72	2.7	7	137	27⅝	26½	26½	—1¼
23⅛	10⅛	Valero n			1418	15⅝	13¾	14½	—
9½	5⅛	Valleyln .40	6.7	11	x92	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
15	11⅝	VanDrn 1	8.3	4	8	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
35¼	17	Varian .52	1.9	10	219	29½	27	27	—2¼
15½	7⅛	Varo .40	3.8	8	81	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
25¼	18¼	Veeco s		12	320	21¼	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Vendo		23	11	3⅜	d 3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	9¼	VestSe 1.36e	14.		33	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
45½	27⅜	Viacom .32	.9	14	156	36⅞	34⅛	35½	—1½
13½	9⅛	VaEPw 1.40	15.	6	1385	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
78⅛	51	VaEP pf7.72	15.		z190	51	51	51	— ⅜
89	60	VaEP pf8.84	15.		z240	59	d58	58	—2
95	63⅜	VaEP pf8.60	13.		z10	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	
99	63⅜	VaEP pf9.75	15.		z570	67	65	67	+2
27⅛	19⅛	VaEP pf2.90	15.		12	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
78¾	51	VaEP pfJ7.72	15.		z150	51	51	51	
74	47¼	VaEP pf7.20	15.		z370	48⅛	47½	48	+ ⅜
29¾	13⅞	Vornado .60	3.4	24	89	18¼	17¼	17½	— ¼
15⅝	10⅞	Vulcinc .84	5.8	5	17	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
37⅝	30¼	VulcnM 2	6.3	6	13	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.8	4	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
21	15¼	Wachov .86	5.5	6	30	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
7¼	3⅞	WachRty		11	24	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
36¾	23⅜	WalMrt .30	1.0	11	97	29⅞	29½	29½	
35¼	24¼	Walgrn 1.50	5.5	6	63	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
34⅝	23½	WlkrH g s1.40	5.0	9	16	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
30½	22⅝	WallBus 1	4.1	6	12	25	24½	24½	— ¼
30⅛	19½	WalMu 1.60	8.0	3	21	20¼	20	20	
35⅞	24⅝	WaltJm 1.80	7.5	4	146	24⅞	d24	24	—1⅛
11⅛	8⅛	WaltJ pf 1	11.		z300	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	
87½	24	Warns 1.80	2.4	12	54	76	73½	73½	—3
57⅞	32⅝	WrnComs 1	2.0	5	388	52⅞	50½	50⅝	—1⅛
40½	38⅛	WrnCm wi			7	39	38¼	38¼	—1⅛
25⅝	17⅜	WarnrL 1.32	7.5	11	1194	18	17½	17⅝	— ¼
27½	18⅛	WashGs 2.40	12.	7	14	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
39	20⅝	WshNat 1.50	7.4	4	34	20½	d20⅛	20¼	— ½
45	26⅝	WasN pf2.50	9.4		5	26½	d26	26½	— ¼
23⅛	16⅛	WshWt 2.16	11.	7	83	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅜
47	28⅝	WasteM .70	1.8	13	533	39⅞	38⅞	39	— ⅞
37	20⅝	WatkinJ .48	1.6	13	121	31	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
7¼	4⅛	WayGos			1	5	5	5	— ¼
17⅜	12½	WayG pf1.60	12.		1	13	13	13	— ½
7½	4⅝	WeanUn .20	4.0		100	3	5	5	
23¼	10	WebbD .20	2.3	9	421	10	d 8¾	8⅞	—1¼
28½	22⅝	WelsMk s.88	3.7	7	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
33⅛	22½	WellsF 1.92	8.6	4	219	23	d22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
17⅞	11	WelFM 1.35e	12.	6	34	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
48	32	WPenP pf4.50	14.		z200	32½	32½	32½	
37½	27¼	WtPtPe 2.80	9.3	5	26	31⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅞
14	10	WstctT g.80			27	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
12	7⅝	WnAirL .40	5.7	2	469	7¼	d 7	7	— ¼
30½	20	WAir pf 2	10.		54	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
35	25⅝	WnBnc 1.64	6.6	4	444	25⅝	d24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
49¾	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.7	18	57	44⅞	43	43	—1¾
38	24¾	WnCo pf2.12	6.7		20	32¼	31½	31¾	— ⅜
67¾	35	WPacI 23.75e	3.0	3	112	36⅝	d33	33	—3¼
26⅞	16¼	WUnion 1.40	7.3		280	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60	10.		16	44½	44	44	—1½
63	48	WnUn pf4.90	10.		1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	—1
11	7⅜	WUn dpf1.18	15.		72	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
23⅞	16	WUTI pf2.56	16.		21	16⅜	16⅛	16½	
27	16½	WestgEl 1.40	7.0	5	1507	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅜
38¾	27¾	Wstvac 1.50	5.3	5	61	30⅛	28½	28½	—1½
37⅜	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.6	7	830	29⅞	28⅜	28½	—1⅜
49⅜	37⅜	Weyr pf2.80	7.4		30	38⅜	38	38	— ⅜
39⅝	26⅛	WheelF 1.40	4.4	9	130	33⅛	31¾	31⅞	—1⅜
39⅞	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.3		3	31½	31½	31½	—2¼
24⅜	15	WheelPit		1	29	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅞
41½	32⅞	WhelPit pf5	15.		z400	33⅛	d32⅞	33	— ⅛
22½	15	Whirlpl 1.40	9.5	5	140	15½	d14⅝	14¾	— ⅝
27⅞	21	WhitC 1.40	6.6	4	116	21¾	21	21½	— ⅜
43¼	34¾	WhitC pfA 3	8.6		4	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
42⅝	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.6		9	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ¼
9½	4⅝	WhiteMt		2	553	5⅛	d 4¾	4⅞	— ⅜
26½	12⅛	Whittak 1	5.1	6	481	20⅞	19½	19⅝	—1⅝
17¼	13⅛	Wickes 1.04	8.0	4	171	13¼	d13	13	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Wiebidt .44	7.3	8	36	6¼	d 6	6	— ¼
40½	17¼	Williams 1.10	3.8	11	497	30⅜	28⅛	28¼	—2
15⅜	8⅜	WilshrO .07r	.7	34	153	11⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅜
33¾	23⅜	WinDx 1.68	6.8	7	39	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Winnbgo			113	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5½	WinterJ .87e	16.	15	x20	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	19	WisEP 2.38	12.	7	144	21⅜	20½	20½	— ⅜
25⅛	17⅝	WisGas 2.04	11.	5	25	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
27½	21	WisG pf2.55	13.		9	20½	d20	20	—1
20¾	14⅛	WiscPL 1.84	13.	6	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	WiscPS 1.72	12.	5	98	13⅞	d13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	Witco 1.40	5.9	5	47	25	23¾	23¾	—1
16⅛	10	WittrR .80	7.0	4	110	12½	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
14⅝	8⅝	WolvrW .44	3.9	5	112	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅞
24⅝	15⅝	Wometc .66	4.1	7	84	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
22⅝	16	WoodPt s		16	198	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ¼
32	21⅞	Wolwth 1.60	7.2	4	262	22⅛	22	22⅛	
9½	4⅜	WorldAir		5	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
88	61	Wrigly 2.88a	4.5	7	15	64	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
32½	32	Wrigly wi			2	32½	32½	32½	
11⅞	7⅜	Wurltzr		63	8	7⅝	7½	7½	
28⅞	11½	Wylain .80	3.8	10	53	21⅞	21	21¼	— ¼
17	7½	WyleLb s.50	3.7	7	86	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ½
9⅝	4	Wyly		19	239	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
		—X—Y—Z—							
69⅛	53⅞	Xerox 2.80	5.3	8	1362	56⅛	d53¼	53¼	—2½
28⅞	14⅞	XTRA .64	4.0	3	244	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
35¼	14⅜	Yatess .20	.9	5	179	23½	21⅞	21⅞	—2⅛
25	15⅜	ZaleCp 1.08	6.1	4	117	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—1⅛
39⅜	15½	Zapata .48	1.7	11	448	29⅜	27	27½	—2⅜
14⅜	9¾	ZayreCp		11	87	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¼
15½	8½	ZenithR .60	6.9	9	222	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
19½	17⅛	Zero s .48	2.7	9	15	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	Zurnind .92	5.9	6	88	16¼	15	15½	— ½

Chicago Futures

March 24, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.18½	4.27	4.16	4.26¼	+.04½
Jul	4.30½	4.38	4.27	4.37½	+.05¾
Sep	4.44½	4.51½	4.42	4.50¼	+.03½
Dec	4.64	4.70½	4.61	4.69¼	+.03
Mar	4.80	4.86½	4.77	4.85	+.03
May	4.90½	4.92½	4.90½	4.92½	+.00½

Sales Fri. 14,270.
Total open interest Fri. 46,248, off 360 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.66	2.68¾	2.65	2.65¾	—.02¼
Jul	2.80	2.82	2.77¾	2.79	—.03
Sep	2.92	2.93½	2.90	2.90	—.03
Dec	3.01½	3.02¾	2.97¾	2.99	—.03¼
Mar	3.13	3.14¾	3.09¾	3.11½	—.02½
May	3.22	3.23	3.19¼	3.20¾	—.02¼

Sales Fri. 24,639.
Total open interest Fri. 156,645, up 313 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	6.22½	6.25½	6.16	6.17¾	—.06¼
Jul	6.47½	6.49¾	6.40	6.41¾	—.06½
Aug	6.60	6.60½	6.51	6.52¼	—.06¼
Sep	6.69	6.69	6.61	6.61	—.06
Nov	6.86	6.88	6.77½	6.79¼	—.07¼
Jan	7.01¼	7.05	6.95½	6.96	—.07¾
Mar	7.22½	7.24	7.14	7.15½	—.07½
May	7.38½	7.40	7.30½	7.30½	—.08½

Sales Fri. 17,292.
Total open interest Fri. 99,217, up 748 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	171.70	172.50	169.50	169.60	—2.60
Jul	177.50	179.20	175.80	175.90	—2.70
Aug	181.30	182.30	179.10	179.20	—2.60
Sep	184.20	185.20	182.20	182.40	—2.30
Oct	187.00	189.00	185.10	185.70	—2.30
Dec	192.20	193.10	189.70	190.60	—2.20
Jan	194.50	195.50	192.50	192.60	—2.10
Mar	199.50	200.00	198.00	198.00	—2.00
May	202.00	202.00	202.00	202.00	—1.50
Jul	.	.	.	206.50	—1.50

Sales Fri. 5,795.
Total open interest Fri. 52,416, off 188 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	22.08	22.15	21.97	22.01	—.13
Jul	22.70	22.72	22.60	22.63	—.10
Aug	22.95	23.02	22.90	23.00	—.04
Sep	23.25	23.25	23.20	23.25	—.07
Oct	23.55	23.60	23.50	23.50	—.14
Dec	23.90	24.08	23.85	23.97	—.08
Jan	24.15	24.20	24.05	24.15	—.05
Mar	24.45	24.50	24.45	24.45	—.08
May	24.85	24.90	24.82	24.90	.
Jul	25.25	25.30	25.20	25.30	.

Sales Fri. 5,252.
Total open interest Fri. 56,954, up 572 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.40½	1.41½	1.36¾	1.37¼	—.03¾
Jul	1.50	1.50¼	1.46	1.46½	—.03¾
Sep	1.58	1.58½	1.55	1.55¼	—.03¾
Dec	1.68½	1.68½	1.65	1.65½	—.03½
Mar	1.76½	1.76½	1.74	1.74	—.04½

Sales Fri. 417.
Total open interest Fri. 3,603, up 38 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	66.40	65.85	64.50	64.82	—1.18
Jun	67.85	68.00	66.95	66.95	—1.50
Aug	67.70	67.85	66.40	66.42	—1.48
Oct	66.72	66.87	65.27	65.47	—1.30
Dec	68.00	68.15	66.70	66.77	—1.43
Jan	68.02	68.02	66.80	66.80	—1.50
Feb	68.60	68.60	67.12	67.35	—1.28

Est. sales 21,420; sales Fri. 14,947.
Total open interest Fri. 55,252, up 59 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	76.25	76.35	75.35	75.35	—1.50
May	76.10	76.50	75.57	75.57	—1.50
Aug	76.25	76.40	75.77	75.77	—1.50
Sep	75.80	75.80	74.75	74.75	—1.50
Oct	75.00	75.00	74.30	74.30	—1.50
Nov	76.05	76.05	74.92	74.92	—1.50

Est. sales 2,289; sales Fri. 1,615.
Total open interest Fri. 14,504, off 27 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Apr	33.50	33.50	32.32	32.60	—1.22
Jun	37.00	37.20	36.65	36.65	—1.50
Jul	38.80	39.00	38.67	38.67	—1.50
Aug	38.95	38.97	38.45	38.45	—1.50
Oct	37.95	38.40	37.95	37.95	—1.50
Dec	41.50	41.85	40.97	41.05	—1.42
Feb	42.75	43.20	42.75	43.20	—.90
Apr	42.50	42.70	42.30	42.30	—1.17
Jun	44.90	44.95	44.90	44.95	—.60

Est. sales 6,022; sales Fri. 2,518.
Total open interest Fri. 24,360, up 78 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	40.70	40.70	40.70	40.70	—2.00
May	41.25	41.25	41.25	41.25	—2.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	42.35	42.35	42.35	42.35	—2.00
Aug	41.17	41.17	41.17	41.17	—2.00
Feb	52.35	52.70	52.35	52.35	—2.00
Mar	52.60	52.90	52.60	52.60	—2.00
May	.	.	.	53.60	—2.00

Est. sales 1,414; sales Fri. 428.
Total open interest Fri. 22,459, off 215 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	39.50	39.55	39.50	39.50	—.05
Jun	43.10	43.35	43.02	43.02	—.23
Jul	.	.	.	43.80	
Aug	.	.	.	43.70	+.05
Oct	.	.	.	43.30	

Est. sales 23; sales Fri. 60.
Total open interest Fri. 814, up 12 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
(old contracts)					
Apr	42.50	43.85	42.00	42.00	—1.00
May	.	.	.	44.25	—.75
(new contracts)					
May	.	.	.	44.80	—.70
Jun	.	.	.	48.00	.
Jul	.	.	.	49.00	.
Sep	.	.	.	57.00	.
Oct	.	.	.	54.25	.
Nov	.	.	.	57.25	.
Dec	.	.	.	59.75	.
Jan	.	.	.	57.00	.

Est. sales 2; sales Fri. 11.
Total open interest Fri. 97, off 4 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	196.80	196.80	196.80	196.80	—5.00
Jul	196.20	196.20	196.20	196.20	—5.00
Sep	197.50	197.50	196.50	196.50	—5.00
Nov	192.00	192.00	191.30	191.30	—5.00
Jan	178.50	178.50	175.50	175.50	—5.00
Mar	180.00	180.00	178.50	178.50	—5.00
May	184.80	184.80	181.80	181.80	—5.00
Jul	186.00	186.00	186.00	186.00	—5.00

Est. sales 765; sales Fri. 2,564.
Total open interest Fri. 10,188, off 1 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	177.50	177.50	171.90	171.90	—7.00
Jul	180.00	180.00	173.70	173.70	—7.00
Sep	180.50	180.50	175.00	175.20	—6.30
Nov	176.00	176.00	172.00	172.50	—5.50
Jan	179.50	179.50	174.50	175.50	—4.50
Mar	182.00	182.00	178.50	179.50	—3.60
May	183.00	184.00	181.50	181.50	—3.20
Jul	.	.	.	186.00	.
Sep	.	.	.	189.00	.

Sales Fri. 737.
Total open interest Fri. 3,157, up 72 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	84.70	84.70	84.44	84.44	—.50
Sep	85.60	85.70	85.43	85.43	—.50
Dec	86.51	86.53	86.18	86.18	—.50
Mar	87.08	87.12	86.74	86.74	—.50
Jun	87.50	87.54	87.16	87.16	—.50
Sep	87.62	87.62	87.22	87.22	—.50
Dec	87.65	87.65	87.36	87.36	—.50
Mar	87.60	87.60	87.45	87.45	—.50

Est. sales 7,739; sales Fri. 15,840.
Total open interest Fri. 25,311, up 1,448 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.1865	2.2015	2.1810	2.1950	+ 50
Sep	2.1920	2.2060	2.1850	2.2020	+ 70
Dec	2.1845	2.2020	2.1845	2.2020	+ 70

Est. sales 5,109; sales Fri. 4,959.
Total open interest Fri. 15,075, up 1,261 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8505	.8519	.8491	.8493	—23
Sep	.8565	.8570	.8544	.8546	—34
Dec	.8625	.8625	.8585	.8585	—30
Mar	.8600	.8600	.8590	.8590	—17
Jun	.	.	.	.8680	

Est. sales 1,551; sales Fri. 1,389.
Total open interest Fri. 9,019, up 36 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Jun	.5416	.5424	.5408	.5411	— 40
Sep	.5520	.5529	.5515	.5519	— 43
Dec	.5600	.5600	.5583	.5599	— 31

Est. sales 2,189; sales Fri. 2,414.
Total open interest Fri. 9,139, up 439 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Jun	.004050	.004050	.004041	.004044	—09
Sep	.004084	.004084	.004076	.004078	—07
Dec				.004140	—10

Est. sales 1,021; sales Fri. 744.
Total open interest Fri. 3,887, up 52 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.5760	.5767	.5748	.5746	—29
Sep	.5904	.5922	.5887	.5891	—37
Dec	.6030	.6062	.6020	.6028	—45
Mar	.	.	.	.6219	—51
May	.	.	.	.6370	—50

Est. sales 1,588; sales Fri. 1,896.
Total open interest Fri. 7,888, up 622 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	183.25	184.98	182.50	184.95	+1.77
May	183.00	185.40	182.20	185.05	+2.55
Jul	183.50	186.00	182.90	185.00	+1.25

Est. sales 4,900; sales Fri. 4,617.
Total open interest Fri. 13,046 up 300 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	20.95	21.00	19.90	20.03	—1.13
Jul	22.00	22.87	20.87	21.91	—0.96
Sep	23.20	23.90	21.90	21.90	—1.00
Oct	23.80	24.35	22.55	22.55	—1.00
Jan	25.80	26.20	24.20	24.20	—1.00
Mar	26.40	27.00	25.08	25.08	—1.00
May	26.30	27.00	25.00	25.00	—1.00
Jul	26.50	27.15	25.15	25.15	—1.00

Est. sales 18,380; sales Fri. 13,441.
Total open interest Fri. 75,893 up 396 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	140.00	144.00	140.00	142.90c	+2.65
Jul	138.50	139.90	137.52	139.90	+1.40
Sep	139.00	140.70	138.00	140.40	+1.35
Dec	z3,050	3,130	3,050	3,115	+26.00
Mar	z3,170	3,200	3,190	3,200	+60.00

Est. sales 1,778; sales Fri. 1,030.
Total open interest Fri. 7,368 off 232 from Thur.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	94.75	94.90	93.00	93.08	—3.50
Jul	96.30	96.30	94.30	94.50	—3.20
Sep	98.50	98.25	96.00	96.25	—3.25
Nov	99.50	99.50	97.35	97.50	—3.50
Jan	101.00	101.00	97.80	98.40	—4.25
Mar	101.30	100.70	98.40	99.28	—4.05
May	101.75	101.80	99.35	100.00	—3.85
Jul	.	.	.	100.50	—3.85

Est. sales 1,500; sales Fri. 453.
Total open interest Fri. 6,386 off 14 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	90.00	90.70	87.62	87.62	—2.00
Jul	87.70	88.90	85.55	85.55	—2.00
Oct	82.75	83.30	80.55	80.55	—2.00
Dec	77.70	78.40	75.80	75.80	—2.00
Mar	78.20	78.80	76.27	76.27	—2.00

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	77.50	77.50	77.25	77.25
Jul	80.00	80.00	80.00	77.75

Est. sales 17,550; sales Fri. 16,442.
Total open interest Fri. 47,896 off 54 Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Mar	96.50	97.00	92.60	92.60
Apr				92.80
May	96.50	99.70	94.20	94.40
Jul	99.60	102.70	97.20	97.50
Sep	102.30	105.30	100.00	100.10
Dec	105.10	108.00	102.50	102.80
Jan	107.00	107.00	103.70	103.70
Mar	107.60	109.50	105.50	105.50
May	111.50	112.00	107.50	107.50
Jul	113.20	113.20	109.50	109.50
Sep				111.50
Dec	118.20	118.20	114.50	114.50
Jan				115.50

Est. sales 3,800; sales Fri. 4,984.
Total open interest Fri. 44,607 off 912 Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.				
Mar	2315.0	2375.0	2265.0	[illegible]
Apr	2408.0	2400.0	2380.0	[illegible]
May	2405.0	2415.0	2405.0	2405.0
Jul	2475.0	2475.0	2475.0	2475.0
Sep	2547.0	2547.0	2547.0	2547.0
Dec	2627.0	2640.0	2627.4	[illegible]
Jan	2654.0	2654.0	2654.0	[illegible]
Mar	2708.0	2708.0	2708.0	[illegible]
May				2782.0
Jul	2816.0	2816.0	2816.0	[illegible]
Sep				2878.0
Dec				2940.0
Jan				2954.0

Est. sales 4,000; sales Fri. 2,442.
Total open interest Fri. 55,302 [illegible]
Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Mar	690.00	690.00	635.00	[illegible]
Apr	680.00	697.00	651.00	[illegible]
Jul	707.00	727.00	682.50	[illegible]
Oct	735.00	745.00	715.50	[illegible]
Jan	750.00	748.50	748.50	[illegible]
Apr	805.00	805.00	805.00	[illegible]

Est. sales 2,050; sales Fri. 1,614.
Total open interest Fri. 7,821 [illegible]
Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Mar	556.00	569.50	544.00	[illegible]
Apr	560.00	572.00	532.00	[illegible]
May	574.00	574.00	558.00	[illegible]
Jun	578.00	590.00	557.00	[illegible]
Aug	595.00	605.00	572.00	[illegible]
Oct	612.00	626.00	600.00	[illegible]
Dec	634.00	647.00	608.00	[illegible]
Feb	645.00	650.00	627.00	[illegible]
Apr	661.00	676.00	642.00	[illegible]
Jun	680.00	697.00	672.00	[illegible]
Aug	698.00	698.00	684.30	[illegible]
Oct				712[illegible]
Dec	735.00	735.00	730.70	[illegible]

Est. sales 19,000; sales Fri. [illegible]
Total open interest Fri. [illegible]
Thur.

Cash Prices

March 24, 1980

Commodity and unit
FOODS
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.
TEXTILES
Printcloth 48 New York yd.
METALS
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton
Steel scrap No 1 Hvy Pitt.
Lead Spot, lb
Copper elect., lb
Tin (Straits), lb
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb
Silver N.Y., oz
Gold N.Y., oz
New York prices.

Commodity Index

March 24, 1980

	Close
Moody's	1,254.70 f
Reuters	1,754.80
Dow Jones Spot	426.46
D.J. Futures	436.62

Moody's: base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
Reuters: base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100 : Average 1924

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 24, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GPUCp	906,900	4⅞	—1⅛
Kmart	864,800	17⅝	—1⅛
IBM s	719,000	54⅝	—2⅝
Texaco Inc	458,000	33⅝	—1
Mobil s	412,500	67⅝	—3¼
Fst Penna	358,100	4½	—⅛
PepsiCo	349,601	20¾	—⅞
Gulf Oil	332,600	38⅞	—2
CharterCo	330,400	20⅛	—3
AmerT&T	326,400	46⅝	—⅜
SearsRoeb	302,000	15	
Exxon	270,900	57	—1½
PhillipsPet	269,800	43⅛	—⅛
Gen Motors	260,600	46⅛	—1⅜
Am Home	260,400	21½	—1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	39.22	36.14
Advanced	134	478
Volume Up (millions)	0.84	7.51
Declined	1,526	983
Volume Down (millions)	36.74	20.45
Unchanged	238	401
Total issues	1,898	1,862
New highs	2	5
New lows	346	129

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	782.68	784.98	761.69	765.44	—19.71
20 Trn	248.49	249.71	241.67	242.55	—7.60
15 Util	100.58	100.81	97.94	98.27	—2.61
65 Stk	283.36	284.26	275.67	276.84	—7.62

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.81	98.88	99.28	—3.03
Industrials	115.65	111.82	112.27	—3.57
Utilities	45.25	44.00	44.17	—1.05
Finance	10.61	10.34	10.39	—0.28
Transp.	15.18	14.70	14.76	—0.38

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.97	56.47	56.47	—1.77
Industrials	66.40	64.79	64.79	—2.20
Transp.	49.80	48.46	48.46	—1.64
Utilities	33.06	32.57	32.57	—0.69
Finance	53.72	52.80	52.80	—1.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 21	134,809	253,632	809
March 20	137,929	252,581	700
March 19	159,733	248,100	1,001
March 18	148,487	258,321	941
March 17	168,100	347,350	6,434

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Instrum Sys	161,600	1	—
GulfCan s	109,600	121	—7⅝
HouOilM	90,500	21⅜	—1⅛
GtBas Pet	90,100	15⅝	—⅜
DomePetr gs	81,500	52⅛	—2⅝
McCull Oil	80,100	9⅝	—⅞
RangerOil s	69,100	21	—1⅛
TubosMex s	64,500	4⅝	—⅜
ResrtintA	63,600	26	—1⅜
AtlasCM	63,000	4⅝	—⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.74	N.A.
Advanced	85	218
Volume Up (millions)	0.24	0.96
Declined	604	360
Volume Down (millions)	4.00	1.72
Unchanged	147	210
Total Issues	836	788
New highs	N.A.	8
New lows	N.A.	43

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
250.79	240.76	241.17	—11.61

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—2

Kennmtl s
Sunshin[illegible]

NEW LOWS—345

AMF Inc	Gen Host
APL Cp	Gen Motors
Airbn Frt	GenMot 5pf
AlbanyInt s	GPUCp
Albertsons	Gen Refrac
Allegh Cp	GenTel&El
Allrgt Auto	Gen Tire
Alpha Plnd	GaPac pf
AmAirlin	GaPw 2.75pf
AmBdcst	Gerber Pd
Amer Can	Giant PCem
AmEl Pw	Gillette Co
AmFamily	GtNor Nek
Am Home	GrthRty
Am Sterliz	HacknskWtr s
AmerStores	Harcourt
AmStr 5.51pf	Hayes Alb
AmTT pfA	HerculesInc
AmTT pfB	Hesston pf
Amsted	HexcelCorp n
ApPw 2.35pf	Hillenbrnd
Arcata Cp	Holiday Inn
Arcata 2.16pf	HolidayIn A
Arctic Ent	HseF 2.50pf
ArvinIn 2pf	HuffyCrs
AshlandOil	Hunt Chem
AshlO pf	HuttonEF s
Athlone Ind	Huyck Cp
AllCity El	IC Inds
AtlasCp	ICInds pf
BAVLadCp	ICN Pharm
BaldorElec s	Ideal Toy
BankofNY	IllPw 4.20pf
BankofVa	Indiana Gas
Beneft 5pf	Interco pf
Black Deck	IBM s
BlissLau	Intl Harv
Boeing wi	IntMultfd
Boise Casad	Intl Paper
Borman	IntrpubGp
Brnswk 2.40pf	Iowa PSvc
Burrghs	Itek Corp
CaroPL pfA	Itel Corp
Castle Cke	Itel 1.44pf
CaterpTr	JamesRiv n
CIlLt 2.62pf	Japan Fnd
CentrnData	Jeff Pilot
Champ Int	JerC 9.36pf
Champ Spk	JerCe 8.12pf
CharterCo pf	JerC 13.50pf
Chromally	Johns Manv
Chrysl 2.25pf	JhnManv 5.40pf
ChurChick	JonLau pfA
CinG 4pf	Kmart
CinG 7.44pf	KaisCelnt
CinG 9.52pf	KaisC 1.37pf
ClevEl pfA	KCPL 2.33pf
Clevepak	KCSthn pf
CocoCola	KaufBd pfA
Colg Palm	KnightRid
Collins Alk	Kroehler
Collins Fd	LFE Corp
Colon Penn	LTCO
Coltind	Laclede Gas
Comdisco n	LanierBP s
CwE 8.40pfB	LearEnt
CwE 8.38pf	LibbyO Frd
CwE 2.37pf	LibertyCps
Comsat	Lilly Eli
Compugr	Litton pfB
CnPw 4.50pf	LILCo pfS
ContAirLin	LILCo pfP
ContCorp	LoralCo s
Conti Group	Louisv GE
Crown Crk	LowesCos n
DPF Inc	Ludlow Co
Dan River	MGIC Inv
Dana Cp	MacDonal
DeereCo	Macke Co
DillonCos s	Macmillan
Divers Mtge	Macy pfA
Documtn	Magic Chef
Dataralay	MaritAsst n
EchlinMfg	Marine Mid
Eckerd JK	Marsh Field
ElginNatl	MayerOsc
Emerson El	Mays JW
EnvirtchCp	Maytag
Eastwerk Co	McDonald
Esquire	McGraw Ed
Evans Pd	McNeil Co
FMCCp pf	Memorex
Fambat St	Mercantl Str
FedSignal s	Mesta Mach
Fieldcrst M	MetEd pfG
Firestone	MetEd pfJ
FstChiCp	MetEd pfH
Fst Penna	MissnMA
FstPenna wt	MoPS 2.44pf
FstPa Mtg	MorseShoe
Fleetw Ent	Mor Nor
FlaStl s	NCR Corp
Fordator	NLT Corp
FtHow Pap	NVFCo
FourPhase	Nat Can
Foxboro	NatDetroit
Frigitemp	NDist 4.50pf
Frueh Corp	NatFuelGs
GAF Corp	NatFuelG pf
GAF Cp pf	NatSemi s
GapStores	NewEng TT
Garfinkl Brk	NewmntLt B
Gay Svc	NoCalSL
Gemini Cap	NorthTel g
Gen Food	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 24, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ..... SF 653.85
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 647.00
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 663.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 799.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 16.64
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.96
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.40

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust. $7.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling.. ..... £0.815

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $20.43
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.28
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $26.27

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 282.50
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 569.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 57.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 61.50
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 106.25
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 488.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 108.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 17.30
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 59.60

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd $2.05

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets. $30.22
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $69.83
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $18.52
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $29.55
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $55.37
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $17.15

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $38.36
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$11.62
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $12.17
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.86
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund $11.88
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $11.83

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $43.25
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $22.87

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 450.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 276.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.72

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $50.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,126.00
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,038.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 346.75
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 58.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 322.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 222.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 60.00
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 48.48

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 23.00
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 53.50
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 132.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 96.75
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 72.00
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 72.00
—(d) Romelac-Invest ..... SF 386.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 335.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 192.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 33.31
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 15.31
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 46.93

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $9.59
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,003.74
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd. (AEIF) $7.57
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 109.68
(w) CAMIT $9.49
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $16.75
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,354.00
(d) Coribico Open-End Fund. $239.54
(w) Citadel Fund $2.80
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,153.26
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $6.22
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.43
(w) D.G.C. $48.17
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $19.80
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $25.61
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,167.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,752.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $214.85
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 150.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 63.18
(d) Fonditalia $15.27
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 36.86
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.27
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.56
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $431.27
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $109.68
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $118.87
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.85
(w) Intermarket Fund $168.50
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $20.83
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.80
(d) Investo DWS ..... DM 31.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques $60.31
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $18.77
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.97
(w) Japan Selection Fund $73.22
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $39.72
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,387.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.30
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $27.46
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $72.01
(w) Luxfund $31.56
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Can$ 10.75
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.85
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.70
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.89
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.07*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.45*
(w) N.A.M.F. $83.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $32.38
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,011.00
(d) Rento Fund $55.04
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 768.00
(d) Safe Fund $3.96
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 54.15
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $16.54
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 65.50
(w) Talent Global Fund $14.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $52.64
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $70.77
(w) Transpacific Fund $29.55
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 51.43
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.80
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $99.12
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $427.77
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.05
(w) Worldwide Securities $92.57
(w) Worldwide Special $1,851.30

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 24, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,284	2,235	2,270	2,275	+105
Jly	2,380	2,355	2,300	2,250	+105
Aug	2,450	2,440	2,370	2,375	+105
Oct	2,545	2,520	2,440	2,470	+95
Nov	2,600	2,580	2,450	—	+95
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,540	2,550	+110
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,600	2,620	+200
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,640	—	+200
1,388 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,375	1,360	1,380	—	+5
May	1,390	1,390	1,367	1,380	+27
Jly	1,390	1,390	1,370	—	+25
Sep	1,390	1,390	1,385	1,405	+25
Dec	1,395	1,395	1,392	1,400	+20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,395	1,410	+15
1000 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

March 24, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,034.00	1,035.00	1,003.00	1,005.00
3 months	1,046.00	1,047.00	1,016.00	1,017.00
Cathodes: spot	990.00	994.00	1,055.00	1,060.00
3 months	1,016.00	1,020.00	985.00	990.00
Tin: spot	7,860.00	7,880.00	7,830.00	7,840.00
3 months	7,990.00	7,910.00	7,860.00	7,865.00
Lead: spot	510.00	514.00	520.00	525.00
3 months	472.00	473.00	469.00	471.00
Zinc: spot	333.00	334.00	328.00	330.00
3 months	337.00	338.00	334.00	334.50
Silver: spot	1,072.00	1,076.00	975.00	985.00
3 months	1,105.00	1,107.00	1,010.00	1,018.00
Aluminium: spot	930.00	945.00	940.00	958.00
3 months	874.00	877.00	860.00	862.00
Nickel: spot	3,040.00	3,050.00	3,055.00	3,060.00
3 months	3,145.00	3,155.00	3,145.00	3,150.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

March 24, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	221.00	230.00	200.00	218.00
May	230.30	229.50	230.75	230.85	230.00	230.50
Aug	255.00	248.00	251.75	252.00	244.50	244.75
Oct	264.00	254.75	262.25	262.75	255.00	255.25
6,789 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,425	1,416	1,426	1,429	1,405	1,412
May	1,455	1,439	1,454	1,459	1,430	1,431
Jly	1,465	1,448	1,464	1,465	1,441	1,442
Sep	1,475	1,458	1,472	1,474	1,449	1,452
Dec	1,505	1,490	1,501	1,504	1,480	1,481
Mar	1,519	1,515	1,525	1,530	1,501	1,508
May	1,548	1,535	1,540	1,550	1,520	1,530
1,963 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,646	1,640	1,640	1,642	1,645	1,649
May	1,676	1,671	1,678	1,672	1,680	1,684
Jly	1,705	1,698	1,701	1,702	1,710	1,711
Sep	1,738	1,729	1,729	1,730	1,740	1,742
Nov	1,737	1,728	1,730	1,731	1,742	1,743
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,731	1,723	1,730	1,738
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,660	1,730	1,690	1,700
2,857 lots of 5 tons.						

New York Futures

March 24, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	4.50	4.59	4.40	4.40	—0.10
May	5.11	5.12	5.04	5.07	—0.08
Nov	7.37	7.47	7.37	7.45	+0.05

Est. sales 393; sales Fri. 138.
Total open interest Fri. 3,706 off 14 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	183.00	185.90	183.00	185.32	+ 0.10
May	190.50	190.50	189.80	189.53	— 1.47
Jul	197.25	197.50	195.99	196.16	— 1.60
Sep	201.25	201.25	200.10	200.25	— 1.54
Dec	192.00	192.50	191.00	192.37	— 0.18

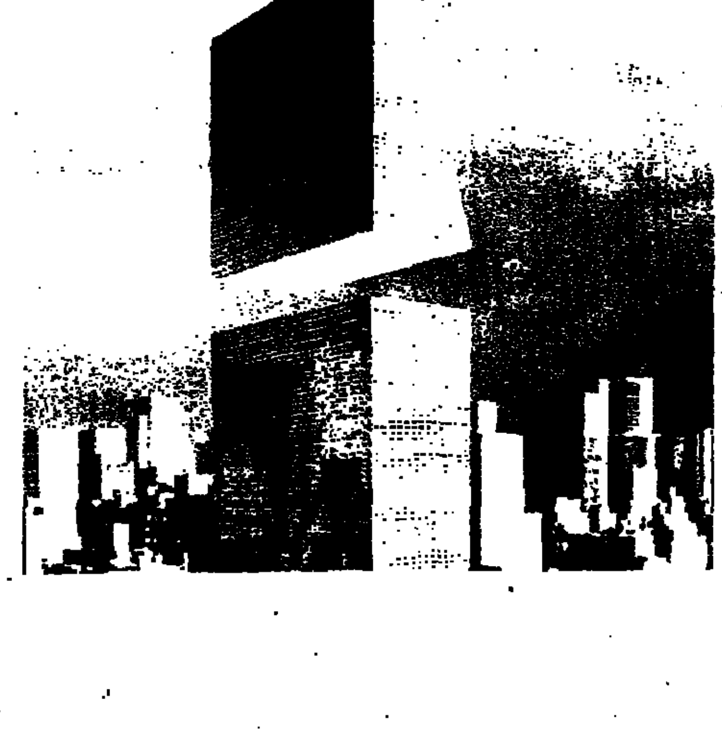
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UNITED NATIONS PLAZA HOTEL



INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES FUND S.A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE OF CONVOCATION

The annual general meeting of Shareholders of International Securities Fund will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on April 3th, 1980, at 3 p.m., to deliberate the following

AGENDA

1) Report of the board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
2) Presentation of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at December 31, 1979;
3) Discharge of duties of the Board and of the Statutory Auditor;
4) Elections to Office;
5) Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relative to the agenda of the ordinary general meeting do not require a special quorum and will be deemed valid if voted upon by a majority of the Shareholders present or represented. No Shareholder, either on his own account or in the capacity of proxyholder, may participate in votations for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the issued shares of the Corporation or in excess of two fifths of the number of shares represented at that meeting.

Participation in the aforesaid general annual meeting will be open to Shareholders who have deposited their shares not less than five days prior to the date of meeting either at the registered office of International Securities Fund or at one of the following banks:

BANCO DI NAPOLI
Via Toledo, 177 - NAPOLI (Italy)
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
14, Rue Aldringen - LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg).

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

هكذا من الأهل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —							
...ARs .40	3.4	7	16	12	11⅝	11⅝	
...AV .20	5.7	4	x19	3⅝	d 3½	3½	— ⅛
...PS .48	6.9	5	32	7⅜	7	7	
...TI		163	35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
...VC			6	5⅝	d 5	5	— ⅛
...ZI		15	310	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1
...ZI pf .48	8.3		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
...ction			10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
...ionCo .30b	2.8	7	69	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
...dmRes n		12	28	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
...dmRus s.12	.7	16	35	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—1
...doleO .20	5	25	32	41⅛	40	40	—1⅛
...gslsCp		6	120	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
...eroFlx .50	2.6	4	7	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
...eronca			80	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
...IlCap .30a	1.6		3	4½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
...IlHsp .28	6.1	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
...IlPat s.64	4.2	6	13	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]							
— B—B—B —							
...adger .80	7.1	5	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
...aker .20	4.4		2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
[illegible]							
— C—C—C —							
[illegible]							
— D—D—D —							
...CL		24	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
...WG .29t	12.	3	143	2⅝	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
Damson			185	15⅝	14⅛	14¼	—1⅝
DataAc n.72t	7.6	7	86	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
Datapd .30	2.3	11	190	16	14½	14⅝	—1¼
DayMn .75e	3.0	7	242	29⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—3⅝
Decoralr .24	12.	22	27	2⅝	d 2	2	— ¼
DelhlO s.10	.4	45	266	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
DeltwdF .60	6.2	6	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
DesonJW		41	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
DevCpA			10	18⅛	18	18	—1
DevonGp s		4	z1950	19½	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅝
Dialcon		22	39	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Diodes			27	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Dixicon .30	8.8	5	24	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
DomeP g s			815	54⅝	51⅝	52¼	—2⅝
Domtr g 2			54	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
DorcGs n.20	.8	8	264	28⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—2⅛
DorlyB n.30b	5.0	7	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Downey s.28	4.5	3	x17	6¼	6¼	6¼	
DrivHarr		6	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	
DrFair .40	5.6	14	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Dunlop .09e	7.2	7	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
DplxPd 1	4.3	4	4	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	
DurTst .40a	3.7	10	23	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
Dynlctn .08e	.7	19	334	11⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅜
Dynaer s.56	4.7	5	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
— E—E—E —							
EAC .36	8.5	14	28	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
EECO .28	2.0	10	20	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
42½	16⅛	EarthRes 1.50	5.5	7	x443	29⅝	27¼	27⅝	—2⅛
20	15⅝	EsinCo 1.30	7.9	6	23	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
4½	2½	EazorE .06i			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos			20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
26	12¾	EDO s .40	2.6	9	41	17	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅜
14⅝	6⅛	Ebren			87	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
4	2⅛	ElAudD			8	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
29½	16¾	Electrop 1	3.6	9	25	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
20¼	19½	ElecAm s1.40	7.7	5	32	20⅛	d18⅝	18¼	—1⅜
16⅝	7⅝	Elsinor n		13	336	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
8	6½	EmpCaro n.58	7.7	3	165	6½	d 6⅛	6½	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅞	EngyRs .24	1.9	17	30	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	— ½
2¾	1⅜	Ero Ind			28	2	2	2	— ½
13½	7¼	Esrey .20e	2.4	10	11	8⅛	8⅛	8½	— ¼
19½	12⅝	EssRd .45e	3.6	5	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	EtzLav .21e	4.7	3	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
21⅛	10⅛	EvansAr .40b	3.8	6	81	11⅛	d10⅛	10½	— ½
6⅝	2⅝	Execive		5	31	2⅜	d 2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
— F—F—F —									
16¾	8½	FPA .40	4.0	1	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅜
14⅝	9⅝	Fabind .40	3.9	3	19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3	FairTex		4	5	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
1⅝	11-16	FairtNob			20	1	15-16	15-16	
8⅛	2⅞	FalrmC		29	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FayDrg .24b	2.5	7	x9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19½	10⅛	FedMart			7	10⅛	d10	10	— ⅛
7⅛	1	FdMrt wt			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21	13⅛	FedRt 1.56	7.8	23	106	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	FedRes		22	130	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
76¾	27⅝	Felmnt .30	.6	20	67	56⅛	53	53	—4
20⅛	13½	FinGen .40b	2.4	7	30	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	3.2		1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	FtConn .1a	13.	6	1	7½	d 7½	7½	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅞	FtSLSh 1b	8.2	3	24	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
4½	2⅞	Fstmrk			12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅛	8¼	FischrP .53t	6.4		29	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23½	17	FitchGE 2.60	13.	5	8	20⅛	20	20	— ½
9⅝	3⅝	Flagg		11	14	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
5⅝	3	FlanEnt			4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.7	17	78	25½	24	24¼	—1½
4	2	FloCap		79	75	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	FlaRck .24	2.6	4	23	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
40⅞	12⅝	FlowGen		21	231	36⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—2¼
13¼	10	Flowers .48	4.9	6	23	10⅛	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
26½	15⅝	FlukeJ s		12	34	21½	20¼	20¼	—2⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Foodrm		6	14	4⅛	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	7	FooteM .20e	2.5	10	15	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
63	38	FordCon g		35	z390	42⅛	42	42	
19⅝	12¼	ForestC .10	.8	7	10	12½	d12	12	— ¾
25⅝	5⅝	ForestLab		15	59	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
21½	6⅞	FrankRt .12e	.7	23	46	17⅝	17	17½	— ¼
10⅛	7⅛	Franks .36	4.7	5	7	7⅝	d 7½	7⅝	— ⅛
21¾	18⅛	Frantz 1a	5.6	4	3	18⅛	d18	18	— ½
8¼	5	Friedm .24b	3.4	4	18	7	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
13	6	Friona .40	6.7	3	19	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	FrontA .20b	2.4	3	63	8⅝	d 8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			20	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
— G—G—G —									
4⅝	1⅜	GIExpt		7	28	2⅝	2½	2½	
7½	2	GRI			187	2	d 1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1¼	GTI .03e	1.0	6	33	3½	3	3	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Galaxy		4	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
11¼	7	Garan .80	9.4	5	21	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
2⅜	2	Garland			2	2	2	2	— ½
38⅛	15½	GatLiet .40b	1.7	11	31	24⅝	24	24	
20⅛	14¼	GelmSc s		14	65	14⅝	d13⅝	14½	— ⅜
10½	2⅜	GenExp			498	2⅜	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2	GnHous		5	35	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
8⅝	2⅜	Genisco		6	18	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
35⅜	21	Gerber s		16	80	26¾	25½	25½	—1
19⅛	14⅛	GiantF s 1	6.8	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21	8⅛	GntYel g.60			229	16¼	14⅝	15	—1
32⅛	6⅛	Glasrock .10	.4	38	27	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
34⅞	23⅜	GlattHr 1.60	6.7	5	11	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
35½	19⅛	Glnmr .88b	3.5	6	7	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
10⅝	8	Glasser .44	5.4	5	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	12½	GldNugt		33	449	23	20⅝	20⅝	—2½
13⅜	7¼	GoldWH .64	6.7	6	41	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ¼
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield			474	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
2	1	GoodLS			9	1⅛	1	1	
2⅝	¾	Gdrich wt			31	⅞	13-16	13-16	—3-16
28⅛	19⅝	GormR 1.32	6.1	7	30	21½	21⅛	21½	— ¼
14⅝	10½	GouldT 1.36e	11.	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅜	6½	GrahMf .20	2.0	9	6	10	9⅝	10	
14	8⅝	GrandAu .36	3.3	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
12¼	6¼	GrndCll .25	4.0	10	9	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14	6⅝	GrangrA		104	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	GtAmInd		13	33	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
24¼	6⅝	GtBasinP			901	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
46	27⅝	GtLkCh .36	.9	15	66	40⅝	40¼	40⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Greenmn		12	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅝	8⅛	GREIT .40	4.0	18	23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29	20¼	GrossT 1.44	6.3	7	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	GuarBk n		7	20	6¼	d 6	6	— ⅛
14⅝	8	GuardC .60b	6.9	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅛	13¼	Gulfrd s.52	3.6	3	68	15⅜	14	14¼	—1⅜
168½	39⅞	GlfCan g1.60			1096	128	120⅛	121	—7⅝
15⅞	7⅝	Gulfstrm		5	68	9⅝	8½	8⅝	—1⅛
— H—H—H —									
7⅝	4¼	Hamptn .65t	15.	3	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	HanSaRt		66	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
26	23½	Harind s.80	3.4	11	49	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
7½	2⅝	Harvey		7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4½	Hasbro		4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
13½	9⅜	Hasting .60	6.0	5	1	10	10	10	
7	3⅛	HowalA			41	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14	6⅛	HlthCh s		35	206	9	7½	7½	—1⅜
10¼	6	HelthM .35	6.2	3	16	6	d 5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	HelnWr .40a	5.2	6	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅛	Helnick .10	1.6	10	52	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	HeltmMtg			36	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
18⅝	6	HlGinc .12r	1.6	6	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
11⅝	7¼	Highland			1	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	HlltrAv		10	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	7	Hipfrnic .20	1.1	17	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅞	HollyCp		10	128	12	10⅞	10⅞	—1
18⅝	16⅝	Hormel s		4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅛	15½	HornH s		21	86	16⅝	16	16¼	—1½
15½	9¼	HospMf .60	5.7	18	10	11	10½	10½	— ½
23⅜	17⅞	Hotel 2.10e	10.	8	13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HousRon .60	9.4	4	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	HouseVI		9	16	3⅝	3	3	
31⅝	16¼	HouOM .80	3.7	10	905	22⅝	21¼	21⅞	—1⅝
21	18	HouO pf1.69	8.4		40	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
23⅜	22⅝	Howel s .48	1.7	4	68	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
5⅝	2⅛	Howell .10e	2.5	67	40	4	4	4	
27⅝	15⅝	HowelPt n			60	17¼	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
30⅝	12½	HuckMf .40	1.8	8	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
11½	6⅛	HudsnGn		5	2	6½	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
133¾	48⅝	HudBO g2.30			42	98½	96½	97⅛	—1⅜
9⅝	4⅜	HuntH	3.4	6	9	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
91⅝	42⅛	HuskyO g 1			93	69⅛	64½	65	—5
— I—I—I —									
9⅝	4	ICH .20	3.6	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
17½	8¼	ICM 1.25e	9.0	12	x12	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	IFS Ind .18	3.9	3	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	10⅛	IMC .28	2.5	4	19	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
11½	8	IRT Pr .90	9.7	7	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
1	⅝	ITI			1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
9⅝	6⅝	ImpCh .48e	6.2		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Impind s		2	28	3⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ½
50½	23⅛	ImpOil g1.40			292	38	36⅝	36⅞	—1⅛
2⅝	⅞	InflightSv			113	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
33⅛	18⅛	Instron .40	1.5	6	23	27⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
1½	⅞	InstrSys		13	1616	1⅛	1	1	
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.6		29	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
17⅝	6½	IntegRes		8	94	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅞
22¾	7⅝	IntCtyGs g.32			604	16⅞	14½	14¼	—1⅞
18½	10⅞	Intrmk s.16b	1.3	5	16	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	2¼	IntBnkal		6	267	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls n		8	108	9⅝	8¼	8¼	—1⅛
7⅝	4⅝	IntProt .30	6.2	3	13	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	IntStrtch		14	56	1	1	1	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	InvestFlo			25	3	2⅜	3	
30⅞	20⅜	Ionics		11	9	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	11⅜	IroqBrd .36	3.2	11	66	11¼	d10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅛	Irvinind .10	2.4	5	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
— J—J—J —									
5½	4½	Jaclyn .40b	8.6	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅜	10½	Jacobs .50	3.8	7	73	13½	13	13	— ½
7½	4½	Jensen 1.50t	31.	4	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
6⅞	2	Jetero .10e	2.0	13	2	5	4⅞	5	
4½	1⅜	Jetronic		5	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3½	JohnPd .36	9.3		13	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21¼	6½	JuniperP		21	146	16⅛	14⅝	14⅞	—1½
18½	8⅞	Jupiter		2	21	13½	13½	13½	
— K—K—K —									
9	5	KTelln .30e	4.6	11	3	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
9⅝	5⅛	Kallstad n		14	31	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	KapokT		14	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28¼	10⅛	KenaiCp		18	138	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¾
6¼	4	Ketchm .17t	4.0	14	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co .30	5.2	4	9	5⅛	5¾	5¾	
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.2	64	20	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
1½	¾	Kidde wt			20	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
4⅛	2⅜	KinArk		8	132	2⅝	d 2½	2½	— ⅛
32⅝	16¼	KingRad .40	2.0	6	83	22⅛	20	20½	—2⅛
77¾	21⅜	KirbyEx		11	74	41½	39	39	—2⅛
3	2	KleerVu		18	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
11⅞	4¼	Kleinerts			12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
29⅝	14¾	Knogo n		16	102	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
5⅞	3½	KuhnStr			11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
— L—L—L —									
5⅛	3	LSB .23t	7.1	6	3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge .06	3.0	13	21	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	LaMaur .20	4.6	6	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4¼	2¼	LaPnt		11	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅜	2 9-16	LakeSh g			122	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
19	5⅝	Landmk		104	31	13½	12½	12½	—1¼
11½	7¼	Laneco .24	2.8	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
18⅝	10⅞	LazKap n.40	3.1	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
20	14	LeaRnl s.60	3.7	8	9	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
5⅝	3	LeePh		24	7	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
19¼	12	LehighP		4	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	LeisureT		4	26	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	LibtyFb .56t	11.	4	7	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11	6⅝	LillIAnn .34	2.3	13	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	LincAm		10	113	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ½
6½	2⅝	Lodge .10e	3.2	9	89	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.5	9	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	14⅛	LoewT wt			224	36½	34½	34½	—2⅛
22⅞	11½	Logicon		8	103	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅞
14⅞	11¾	LaGen s.55b	4.4	7	18	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
11⅛	4⅛	LundyEl		8	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	6⅞	Lydall .70	10.	5	2	7⅛	7	7	
6	3⅝	LynchCp		3	48	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
— M—M—M —									
6½	4⅛	MPO		5	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Macks .20	3.4	4	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Macrod		44	503	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	14⅛	MePS 1.92	13.	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1 6 ¼ 9 4 9½	9⅝	9 16⅛ 10⅛ ManrC s.50							
4.5 8 9	1 1⅜	1 1 1 1⅛							— ⅜
4 5-16	15-16	Marindq		9	352	2⅛	1⅝ 1	11-16	—7-16
21⅞	17½	Marm pf2.25	13.		17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	MrshF		2	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	MartPr .40	5.2	11	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Masind			24	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4⅛	Masters		5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29	19⅜	MtlRsh .12	.6	14	x68	20	d19	19¼	— ⅝
29	9⅝	Matrix		21	7	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec .14	3.5	7	22	4⅝	4	4	— ½
15⅝	5⅝	McCulO		9	801	10⅝	9¼	9⅞	— ⅞
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		2	25	3	3	3	+ ⅛
26½	16⅛	Means 1.32	8.0	6	17	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	6.1	4	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅛	MediaG .84	3.8	6	77	22½	22	22	— ½
		Meenan s.24	1.9	6	26	13	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	Megalnt .28	5.7	2	45	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	10⅛	MEMCo 1	9.4	5	8	10⅝	d10½	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	MercSL .50b	7.5	3	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8	MetPro 1.32	13.	8	17	10¼	10	10	— ¼
34½	19⅛	Metpth .32	1.2	95	24	27	26½	26½	— ⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4	1⅜	MichGen		6	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	MchSup .40	3.0	6	36	14⅝	13½	13½	— ½
11⅝	7⅛	MidldCo .30	3.5	4	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
23¼	7¼	MidGls .40b	5.1	11	28	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
12½	8⅝	Miller H		8	9	10⅛	10	10	— ½
8	4	MissnIT		2	65	5	4⅞	4⅞	
51	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	18	226	41⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—2⅜
24½	13⅝	MiteCp .60	3.8	5	x13	16	16	16	
6⅝	4⅛	MonMg .44	9.8	4	13	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
43	32	MonP pf4.40	14.		z30	32	32	32	—1½
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	2.1	7	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
10½	7⅝	MtgGth .91e	9.6	12	12	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7	4	MarinSh .32	7.8	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	MattSM .20	2.4	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
29¼	20½	MIVMll 1.20a	4.4	4	10	27	27	27	— ¼
13½	9⅝	MovStr .60	5.8	4	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Movielab .52t	13.	4	39	4⅝	3⅞	4	— ⅜
— N—N—N —									
19	12⅛	NFC .20	1.2	16	53	16⅝	16	16¾	— ⅛
16⅞	5⅜	Narda .24	2.3	8	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
17½	10⅞	NCnvSl n.60	4.9	7	46	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
14⅛	6⅞	NatEdu 1.05t	11.	6	27	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
21	17	NtGasO n		6	5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	NtHltE		8	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	1¼	NKinney			240	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11⅝	5¼	NtPatent			254	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	NtSpinn .30	6.0	4	20	5¼	5	5	— ½
14⅝	5½	NatsLB .72t	12.	5	39	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	NestLM .15e	4.6	30	55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅝	17⅞	NHamp .80a	3.7	6	32	21½	21⅜	21½	
3⅛	1⅞	Nidrlo .06e	3.7	8	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
38½	10⅛	NMxAr .30e	1.1	53	8	27½	26½	26½	—1
10⅝	7⅝	NPinRt .91	12.	9	31	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅜	NProc .60	10.	6	39	6	5⅞	6	
27¼	19½	NYTim .90	4.9	6	65	19	d18	18¼	—1¼
13⅝	5⅞	NewbE .50	5.6		50	9⅛	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
18⅝	10⅛	Newcor s.66	4.9	5	8	13½	13⅛	13½	— ¼
5⅛	2⅝	Nexus		11	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅝	19	NiagFSv .94	4.9	5	2	19	19	19	— ¼
5	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Nolex		17	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	9¼	Norin .60	2.9	7	138	u20⅜	17⅜	20¼	+3⅜
13	10⅛	Norl pf 1.50	15.		15	10	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
11½	6¼	Nortek .06	1.3	5	x75	6¼	d 5⅞	6	— ¼
30½	15½	NoARoy .24	1.3	8	17	20¼	19	19	—1
24⅜	9½	NoCdO g		22	136	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—1
13½	9⅝	NoestBk 1.08	1.	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	NuclDta		6	13	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
46	22⅝	Numac g.20			246	31½	29⅜	30	—1⅝
— O—O—O —									
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	2.7	10	18	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
18⅝	10⅛	Oakwd .12b	.9	5	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
8	4⅛	OhArt .24	4.9		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅛	8½	OhSealy s.72	8.5	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
10	7⅝	OilaInd .40e	4.8	7	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
75½	31⅛	OOkiep .31e	.7	12	z200	45⅜	44¼	44¼	—2
15⅝	8⅛	OrioleH 1a	9.8	2	9	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand		10	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅛	Orrox n		9	67	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3	OxfordFt		3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	OzarkA			22	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
— P—Q —									
3⅛	⅞	PF Ind			282	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	PNBMt wt			22	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
16½	10⅝	PGEptA 1.50	13.		34	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ½
14⅝	9⅝	PGEptB 1.37	14.		7	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13¼	9⅝	PGEptC 1.25	13.		2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
13½	8¼	PGEptD 1.25	14.		25	9⅛	8½	8¾	+ ½
13½	8½	PGEptE 1.25	14.		1	9	9	9	
13¼	8¼	PGEptG 1.20	13.		1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
27½	17½	PGEptW 2.57	14.		12	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
25½	15⅝	PGEptV 2.32	14.		8	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
27¼	17⅜	PGEptT 2.54	14.		7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	¼
28¼	17⅜	PGEptS 2.62	15.		16	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12½	7	PGEptH 1.12	15.		3	7½	7½	7½	
25½	15⅝	PGEptR 2.37	14.		24	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	—1⅛
22¼	13⅝	PGEptP 2.05	14.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
21½	13	PGEptO 2	13.		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
23⅝	15	PGEptL 2.25	15.		7	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	— ¼
22¼	13⅞	PGEptK 2.04	15.		5	14	14	14	
24½	15¼	PGEptJ 2.32	15.		3	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
12¼	7¼	PGEptI 1.09	14.		2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29	15⅝	PacTrst 1.20	5.9	10	x22	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
54	38	PacPLpf 5	12.		z50	41	41	41	—1
31⅛	14⅛	PageP g n			155	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	— ½
36⅝	26	PallCp s .44	1.4	16	62	31⅞	30¼	30½	— ⅞
3	1¼	PalomrF		5	12	2	2	2	
4⅞	2⅞	Pantast .30	9.6	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	13⅝	Paradyn n		22	82	30⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—4
19¼	12⅝	ParkCh .60a	3.8	5	5	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	4⅛	Parkll		9	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
42⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.1	11	108	32⅜	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅝
6⅝	5⅛	PatFash .10e	1.8	3	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	Patagon .50t	5.0	4	60	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅛	PeerTu .40	4.3	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅞	PenDlx wt			4	1	1	1	+1-16
26⅛	11	PenEM .80a	4.1	7	8	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
16	11⅜	PenTr 1.20	9.9	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PECp .73t	28.	19	62	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24¼	16¼	PenRE 1.90	9.3	9	8	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
14⅝	10	Penril n .15	1.5	8	13	10⅛	10	10¼	— ⅜
1	⅞	6 1 8 1⅛ P e n l r o n							
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.5	5	8	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	5.3	6	42	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Perini .40	2.7	8	28	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	13⅛	PetLew s2.16t	13.	11	444	18⅛	16⅛	16⅝	—1½
13⅞	10	PetLe pf1.65	15.		19	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
10⅞	7⅝	PhilLD .52r	6.6	4	42	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
4¼	2	Phoenix		66	39	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
17½	7¼	PicNPay .32	4.8	5	67	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
8⅛	3⅝	PionrSys		7	56	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	PlanTx .20j			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	30⅝	PltDM 1.60	4.1	4	12	39	38½	38¾	+ ½
38½	29	Pittway 1.65	5.9	6	8	29	d28	28	—1
7⅞	4⅝	Pizzaln n		9	37	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
74	21½	PlacrDv g1.80			44	51	47½	47½	—2
12⅝	6¼	PlantInd		20	178	8⅛	6¾	7¼	—1
9½	6⅝	PlyGm .40	5.6	3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	4.8	10	z600	21	21	21	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Polaron		1	29	2	1⅞	2	
30⅝	15¼	PrairieO g			8	20⅝	20	20	— ½
14⅝	11⅛	PrattLmb 1.10	8.7	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29	23⅛	PrtLpf 2.25	8.6		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	PrattRd .30	6.9	5	34	4⅝	d 4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27	17⅝	PrenHa 1.48	8.2	6	37	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	PresRtA .05e	1.5	2	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	PresRtB .05e	1.8	2	21	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
20⅝	11	PrpCT 1.48e	8.7	11	54	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
12⅛	9¼	ProvGas 1	11.		9	9⅛	d 9	9	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PrudBld .24	6.9		15	3½	3⅛	3½	
44½	30½	PSCol pf4.25	14.		z175	30⅝	d30	30	—1
26⅛	18⅛	PaSP pfD2.34	13.		1	18	d18	18	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	PulteH .32	2.8	2	28	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
7⅞	6	PuntaG		4	26	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Punta pf1.10	13.		19	8¼	d 8½	8½	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Qualinn n.50	7.0	2	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Quebcr g.25e	2.4	4	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ½
— R—R—R —									
9	2⅝	REDM		7	159	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6	1⅞	RET			133	4½	4¼	4⅜	
46⅞	38⅛	RET pf 4.28	11.		8	39	39	39	
21¼	10	RHMed .20a	1.3	7	15	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
3⅛	1½	RPS		9	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
4½	2⅝	RSC .10	2.7	11	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5	Ragan .15e	2.5	7	58	6⅝	6	6	— ½
28⅝	18⅝	Rnch s .25	1.1	17	558	25⅝	22½	23⅛	—1⅜
30⅝	18⅝	RangrO s			691	22½	21	21	—1⅛
29⅝	21½	Ransbrg s 1	4.1	8	11	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			226	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
8¼	2	RathP		11	8	5⅛	5	5	
34⅞	15⅝	Rayind .44	2.2	14	20	21	20	20	—1¼
23⅝	17	REInv 1.60	6.8	11	30	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	RtlncT 1.10e	19.		8	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Redlaw			10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	3⅜	ReevesT .90c		10	25	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6½	4½	RefaTr .32	7.1	3	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
22⅛	8¼	RegalB .72	4.6	8	12	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.5	3	44	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	6.5	4	21	41	39	39	—2
20	11⅜	ReshCot .32	2.3	13	55	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	23¼	ResrtA		4	636	27¾	26	26	—1⅞
22⅛	10¼	Resrt wt			726	10⅞	d 9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
77¾	32⅝	ResrtB		5	z1350	37½	36	36	—1¾
4⅞	2⅝	RestAssc		5	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		8	23	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
38⅝	14⅝	RiglOil n		16	39	27½	25⅜	25¾	—1⅝
9⅝	3⅛	RibletP .12	3.2	3	x47	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
34¼	21¾	RioAlg g1.50			27	26¾	25	25	—2⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Robntch			56	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	5	Roblin .12	1.8	38	52	7⅛	6½	6½	— ¼
20½	11⅝	Rockway 1b	7.8	5	1	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.6	11	77	20⅝	18¾	19¼	—1⅝
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	4¼	Rossmr		16	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	RoyPalm			14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	7	Rudick .42e	5.9	4	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Rudick pf.56	8.3		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1½	Rusco			35	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
16¼	10	Russell .56	5.0	4	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
— S—S—S —									
6¼	3½	SFM .24	5.5	219	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅞	SGL .30b	2.7	6	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	SMD		4	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP			28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅝	Salem .40a	2.7	8	20	15½	15	15	— ¾
7⅞	2	SCarlo .07r	2.0		27	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅝	6	SDgo pf .90	14.		2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
77¼	51⅛	SDgo pf7.80	15.		z100	52	52	52	
24	16	SDgo pf 2.47	15.		18	16	d15⅝	16	— ⅛
26	17	SDgo pf2.68	15.		9	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
25½	19⅝	SFrRE 1.76	7.9	14	37	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
3	11-16	SFRE wt			20	1	1	1	
22¼	17½	SanJW 1.75	10.	5	17	17½	d17¼	17½	
13	6¼	Sandate .50	8.3	8	19	6⅛	d 6	6	— ⅜
7	3	Sargent n		83	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9½	7	SoundrL s.30	3.3	7	22	9	9	9	— ⅛
6¼	2⅞	ScheibE		4	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Schnuit 1a	4.8	4	8	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—1
17½	2⅜	Schiller		7	38	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
3⅝	2⅜	Schrodr		8	36	2½	d 2⅜	2½	
68⅛	37⅝	Scope .65	1.2	8	2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ¼
93½	23⅝	ScurryR g		11	z600	65⅝	62	62	—3
20⅛	16	SbdAM .40	2.2	5	2	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Sealctro .94t	7.0	6	76	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—1½
1½	13-16	Seaport			5	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
5⅛	3⅝	Seapt pf			z200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
7	3⅝	Searsind		5	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5	3	SecCap		9	59	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	SelsDel s		15	38	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .40	6.7	6	21	6½	d 6	6	— ⅜
13	5⅝	Semtch .34b	4.3	13	37	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅜
8⅝	6	Srvisco .40	6.5	4	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	Servo		12	14	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¾
15½	10	SetonCo .50b	5.1	3	2	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
8⅝	¼	ShaerS .60e	10.	4	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	Sharon s.30b	4.1	9	74	7⅞	d 7⅛	7¼	— ⅝
6	4⅛	Shawin .40	8.9	4	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	SheltrR		5	78	3½	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Shopwell .10e	2.4	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Showbt 1	5.9	6	20	17⅛	17	17	
42	21	Sierrcin .30	1.0	12	22	32½	31¼	31¼	—1½
12	6⅝	Silco .32	3.3	8	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
20½	10⅛	Siamo .40	3.0	7	26	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40a	5.7	3	5	7	6⅞	7	
7⅝	3⅜	Silvrcst			24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅛	SimcoS .25b	8.0	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	3½	Solitron		12	103	6	5½	5½	— ¼
31⅞	24⅝	SonderB .40	1.3	9	12	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
17⅝	10	SorgPap .54r	4.7	2	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	5.9	23	74	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	9⅞	SoetCap 1	9.9	14	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅝	6⅝	SCEd pf1.02	14.		6	8¼	7½	7½	+ ⅜
12⅝	7½	SCEd pf1.06	13.		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13	7¼	SCEd pf1.08	14.		1	8	8	8	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅜	8	SCEd pf1.19	13.		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28	20½	SCEd pf2.48	12.		z100	21½	21½	21½	
19⅜	15⅛	SCEd pf1.30	7.5		20	17¼	17¼	17¼	
25⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf2.30	14.		9	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	7¼	SwFlBk .60	8.4	4	20	7¼	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
13⅞	9	SpectyR		5	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
15	7⅝	Spector .43e	5.4	6	128	8	8	8	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	3.5		12	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	2⅝	SpedOP .20r	6.4	7	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.6	9	129	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅞	StCoasa 1.60	6.0	7	24	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
26	9½	StdMetl			26	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
26⅛	13⅝	StProd 1	7.5	13	8	13½	d13⅛	13⅛	— ½
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	8.8	5	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	3.4	9	34	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	StanAv .50r	4.3	6	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stamwd		4	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	StarSup s.80	6.3	3	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
9¼	3½	StarrtHo		4	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Steelmt .28	3.4	4	29	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23½	17¼	StepnCh .92	4.4	7	9	21	21	21	
2⅛	1	SterlEl		7	49	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
3½	2	Stevknit			10	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28½	10⅛	StrutW .30b	1.3	26	82	23⅝	23	23	
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.3	5	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	SunCityl .25	7.1	5	5	3½	d 3½	3½	— ¼
17⅞	8⅞	Sunair .60a	5.2	6	4	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
96¼	23	Sundnc .16b	.2		279	74⅛	71¾	71¾	—2⅝
10	8¼	SunJr s .40	4.8	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
17⅝	10¾	SupFdS .40b	2.9	7	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
12¼	3⅝	Suplnd s.25	7.1	2	85	4	d 3½	3½	— ½
11½	6½	SupSurg .36	4.4	5	13	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
54¼	29⅝	Supron s.24	.6	25	75	43	41	41	—2
7	3⅞	Susquoh		10	38	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10½	6⅞	Susqh pf 1	15.		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10¼	4⅛	Synloy .32b	4.1	8	11	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
44⅞	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.9	9	339	34⅝	33⅝	33¼	—1½
25½	18¼	Sysco s .52	2.5	7	25	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		11	166	16	15	15	— ⅞
6½	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.6	4	36	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
— T—T—T —									
9⅛	4¼	TEC .08	2.0	5	2	4	d 4	4	— ¼
4	2	TFI		5	55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅞	TabPd .20	1.2	6	46	18½	17⅜	17⅜	—1⅛
14	8	TandB .40	3.6	5	87	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9	4½	Tannet .28b	7.2	4	53	4½	d 3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9½	Tasty 1.20b	11.		1	10½	10½	10½	
5⅝	1⅞	TechSym		9	161	3½	3¼	3¼	— ½
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	TechTp			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Tectrol .24	4.2	8	17	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ¼
84¼	37½	TelonR		50	7	57	55⅝	55⅝	—2⅛
35⅜	19¼	Telflex .50	2.3	9	89	23⅝	21½	22	—1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22¼	10⅞	Telsci		9	31	11	d10½	10½	— ⅝
7¼	3⅞	Tennev s		8	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Tensor		4	14	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		28	54	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅜
13½	5⅝	TetraT			28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	2.0	1	114	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	⅝	TharCp			19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar .08e	2.3		20	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
29¾	17¼	Thriftm 1.40	6.2	3	4	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
7½	3	Tidwell		3	135	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅜
8½	3	ToppsG			18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
17½	12⅞	TorinCp 1	7.5	4	9	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
31⅞	17⅛	TotlPet g.32		12	362	22⅝	21	21	—2
21⅞	10⅝	TotPet wt			146	14⅛	12⅞	12⅝	—1⅜
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry		6	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22⅞	14¼	Towner s		44	61	14	d12½	12⅞	—1⅝
7⅝	3½	Trafler .12	3.2	14	121	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
8½	4⅞	rnsLux .10e	1.8	5	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅝	TranOil .05e	.5		87	11⅛	10¼	10¼	—1⅛
11⅛	5⅝	TrnsTec n.24	3.4	9	9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅝	Tredwy .28	4.3	7	x2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	TrloCp .20	1.9	7	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
24⅛	8½	TritOil n		128	211	17⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅞
41⅛	22¼	TritOil pf1.96	6.7		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
10⅞	6¼	TuboMx s		10	645	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
31	26	TurnrC 2.20	7.9	6	42	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFr .20	5.0	5	54	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
— U—U—U —									
15⅛	9	U&I		52	11	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	UDS		9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅞	UNA .28	6.1	3	97	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	5¼	URS .40	4.1	9	10	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
8⅛	5¼	Unimax		2	8	5⅝	d 5	5	— ½
7⅝	6½	Unimax pf			1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
23⅛	12½	UAirPd .68	3.8	11	7	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ¼
		UnAsbsl			48	5⅝	5½	5½	
17⅝	11	UnCosF .72	6.3	5	2	11½	11⅛	11½	
2½	1⅛	UnFoods .15e	9.2	20	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	UNatCp		34	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	6¼	UNtCp pf			4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	UnRlIT .93e	11.	10	34	8⅝	d 8½	8⅝	— ¼
8	5	UReoln .23r	4.9		3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
6⅛	3	USAir wt			34	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
40½	27	USAir pf 3	10.		6	30	30	30	— ½
16⅛	10⅞	USFiltr .36	3.0	6	95	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
5⅛	2½	USRdium		16	7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
11⅝	7	UnityB		5	1	6⅞	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	UnivClg .85	.9	4	12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
27½	13⅝	UnivRs .32	1.6	13	127	22¼	20	20	—2⅝
11⅝	8⅛	UnivRu .72	8.3	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
— V—V—V —									
10	6½	Valspar .44	5.5	6	5	8⅛	8	8	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	2.1		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅝	1½	Verit		5	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	VermtA .32b	2.0	7	3	16⅝	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
12¼	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	1.3	6	381	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—1
7¼	3⅝	Vertiple		4	18	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
2½	1¼	Viatech			2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2	VintageE		3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	4⅛	Virco .16b	4.0	4	5	4	d 4	4	— ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	5.5	8	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	4¼	VisualG .16	2.8	12	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.3	5	52	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Voplex .52	6.4	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	VulcCp .24	4.5	3	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
— W—W—W —									
7½	2	WTC			26	2½	2⅜	2½	
9⅞	6⅛	Wackht .40b	5.6	6	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.5	38	243	25⅝	23⅝	24¼	—1⅞
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.5	9	74	23½	22	22	—2
25	18	Walco .80b	3.8	6	11	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
8⅝	4	WallcS .28	5.9	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
40	17	Wang B s.16	.5	21	511	33½	30⅛	30⅝	—2⅞
40⅛	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	22	53	34	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
13½	8⅝	WordsCo .20	2.1	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
2⅜	1½	WshHm		34	2	1⅜	d 1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅜	WshPost .44	2.7	9	345	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ½
31⅞	23	WRIT 2.32	7.4	15	31	31⅝	31¼	31¼	
8⅝	5⅝	Wotsco .30	5.5	6	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
29⅝	14⅝	Wthird n1.17t	5.5	13	94	22	21⅝	21⅝	—1
5⅝	2⅝	Welmon			2	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
24⅞	11⅞	WeldTu s.30	2.7	4	84	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅛	— ½
10	7⅛	WescoFn .42	5.7	5	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
48⅛	39½	WTex pf4.40	11.		z100	38⅝	d38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
36⅛	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	2.7		71	26⅝	25	25½	—1⅛
38⅛	14⅛	WstFin .52	3.5	2	46	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
7½	3⅞	WhltCbl .20	5.2		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11¾	4⅝	Whitehall		12	74	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅞
18⅝	5⅝	Wichita .45t	3.7	41	44	14	12¼	12¼	—2
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		2	29	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	Wmhous .70	4.4	7	21	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	2.1	40	12	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
48	34⅝	WisP pf4.50	13.		z200	35	35	35	
3	2	WolfHB .20e	10.	6	12	2¼	2	2	— ¼
13⅛	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	7.0	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
12¼	5⅝	WkWear .44	3.6	7	178	u12⅞	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
24	14⅛	WwEngy n		39	233	15⅝	d14	14⅛	—1⅜
24½	13⅛	Wrathr .05e	.3		37	15½	14⅝	14⅞	—1½
6½	⅝	WrightH g			210	3 7-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	—5-16
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.4	6	11	14⅛	14	14	— ½
15	10⅛	WymBn .72b	7.3	4	62	9⅞	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
— X—Y—Z —									
10⅝	5	Zimmer .36	6.9	4	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for March 24, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0675	4.519	109.625 *	47.165 *	0.2355	—	6.79 *	115.747 *	35.02 *
Brussels (a)	30.47	66.595	16.1615	6.95125	3.471 *	14.74175	—	17.052	5.166
Frankfurt	1.8865	4.116	—	43.03 *	2.147 x	91.25 *	6.194 *	105.62 *	32.00 *
London (b)	2.1817	—	4.115	9.569	1,918.00	4.509	66.40	3.897	12.875
Milan	879.60	1,917.50	465.40	200.20	—	424.50	28.835	491.25	148.80
New York	—	2.18825	0.529	0.227	0.113 *	0.483	0.0328	0.5592	0.169
Paris	4.389	9.583	232.46 *	—	4.9955 x	212.03 *	14.393 *	245.36 *	74.35 *
Zurich	1.7895	3.9072	N.A. *	N.A. *	0.2034	86.36915 *	5.8655 *	—	30.5318 *
ECU	1.33167	0.610159	2.51526	5.84604	1,171.20	2.75762	40.6393	2.38209	7.87351

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0317	Belgian fin. franc	31.55	0.197	Hong Kong $	5.071	0.300	Saudi Riyal	3.332
0.843	Canadian $	1.1859	N.A.	Irish £	N.A.	0.074	Schilling	13.51
0.169	Danish krone	5.9135	0.024	Israeli £	41.06	0.446	Singapore $	2.2385
N.A.	Drachma	N.A.	3.621	Kuwaiti dinar	0.27615	0.227	Swedish krona	4.4130
0.019	Escudo	50.453	0.196	Norw. krone	5.104	0.267	U.A.E. dirham	3.738
0.255	Fin. mark	3.92	0.014	Peseta	70.50	0.004	Yen	248.90

£ Sterling: 1.10875 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, March 24, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	80½	81½
Argentina 9⅝-84	77	81
Ashland 7½-82	89¾	90¾
Australia 8¾-91	74½	75½
Australia 8¼-92	69¾	70¾
Avco 10¼-87	74	77
BTokyo 7⅝-84	77	78
Barclays 8½-92	72½	73½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	76¼	77¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	72½	73½
Beneficial 9¾-87	80¼	81¼
BFCE 8¾-83	87	88
Canpac 9¾-89	80½	81½
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	81½	82½
Can NatlR 8¾-86	75½	76½
Charbongs 8⅞-81	92½	93½
CNT 9½-86	82	83
Comalco 10¼-91	79¼	80¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	70	72
Continental 9⅝-86	81	82
Dome Pet. 10-94	78¾	79¾
Dominion 10¼-84	87¼	88¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	75	76
DSM 8⅞-88	78¼	79¼
E E C 8½-82	87	88
E E C 7¾-84	79	80
E C S 9-93	70	71
E C S 8¾-97	65	66
EdF 9⅝-86	83	84
E I B 8-84	81½	82½
E I B 8¾-93	70	71
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	86¼	87¼
E D C 9¾-84	84	85
Finland 9½-86	81	82
Genstar 10-89	79¾	80¾
GMAC 9¼-86	81¼	82¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	76¼	77¼
Gould 9¾-85	83¾	84¾
GTE 9¾-89	79¼	80¼
GulfWest 9¾-84	81½	83½
Home Oil 9½-86	78	80
Hudson Bay 10-94	77	79
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	90
I T T 9½-89	77	79
Kennecott 9½-86	79¾	80¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	78	79
Kockums 8-83	88½	89½
Manitoba 8¾-83	86	87
Manitoba 9½-89	78	79
Michelin 10-94	75	76
Midld Intl 8¾-86	82¾	83¾
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	83¾	84¾
NBrunswick 9-83	86¼	87¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	74½	75½
Newfoundld 10-94	78¼	79¼
NZealand 8½-83	84½	85½
Norskhyd 8½-92	72½	73½
Norway 9½-84	84¼	85¼
NScotia 9¾-89	80¼	81¼
Occidental 10¼-84	87	88
Ontario Hyd 8-87	73½	74½
Penney JC 8½-83	84	85
Pennwalt 9¾-84	84¼	85¼
Pepsico 9¼-84	85¼	86¼
Portland 10-84	87¾	88¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	75¼	76¼
Queb. Pro. 9-95	67¼	68¼
Saabscania 8½-89	70½	71½
Shell 8-86	83	84
Shell 7½-87	79	80
SIind 8⅝-88	79¼	80¼
StatOil 9⅝-89	79	80
Sweden 9¾-84	84¼	85¼
Transocean 8-86	84	85
Unilever 9¼-87	80	81
UnOil 7½-87	81	82
UnBls 9-89	73	76
Utah 8-87	81	82
Vwagen 7¾-87	73	74
Warner.L. 9-84	83½	84½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	59	61
BBC 4½-93	74½	76½
Beatrice 6¼-91	84½	86½
Beatrice 4½-92	64½	66½
Beecham 6¾-92	98½	99
Boots 6¾-93	95	96½
Borden 6¾-91	77	78
Borden 5-92	65½	67½
BroadHale 4¾-87	57	59
Canon 6¾-94	95	96½
Carnation 4-88	57	59
CIBA G. 4-94	65	67
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	64½	66½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	110	112
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	87	88
Cummint 6¼-86	74½	75½
Dartind 4¾-87	61	63
EastKodak 4½-88	61½	63½
Ford 6-86	67½	69½
Ford 5-88	58½	60½
Galveston 8¾-94	110	112
GenElec 4¼-87	65½	67½
GenFoods 4½-82	78½	81½
Gillette 4¾-87	59	61
GulWestn 5-88	92	94
Honda 5½-89	88½	90
Honneywell 6-86	76½	79½
ICI 6¾-97	94½	96½
INA 6-97	82½	84½
ISE 6¼-89	75½	77½
ITT 4¾-87	60	62
Lear 8-89	90½	92½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	75	77
Nabisco 5¼-88	88	90
Owensill 4½-87	88	90
Penney JC 4½-87	58½	60½
RCA 5-88	63½	65½
Revlon 4¾-87	89	91
Sperry 4¼-88	94	96
Squibb 4¼-87	71	73
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	65	67
Tyco 8½-88	120	122
UBS 5-89	87	89
UnCarb 4¾-82	81½	83½
WarnLamb 4½-87	58½	60½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	57½	59½
Xerox 5-88	59½	61½

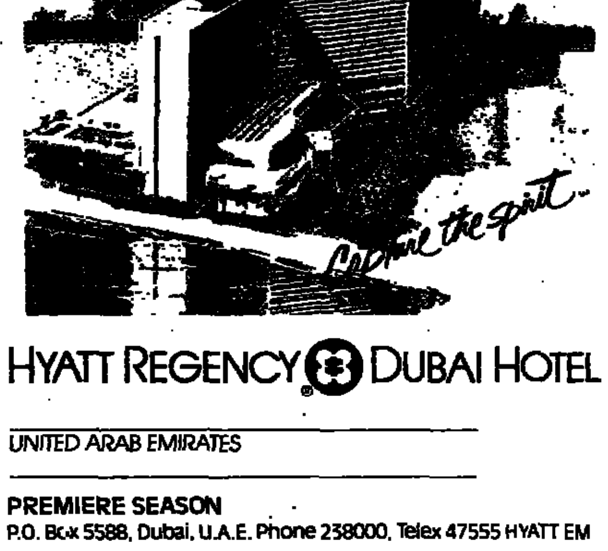
Bondtrade Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	86.423	73.158
Previous	86.494	73.193

THERE'S NO OTHER HOTEL LIKE THIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. AND ONLY A FEW IN THE WORLD.

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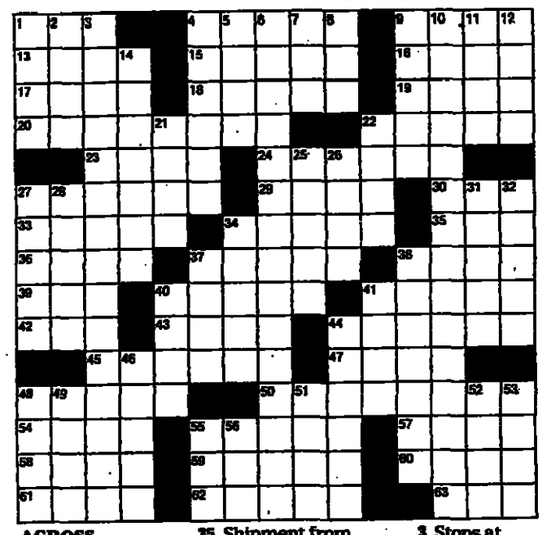
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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
INTERNATIONAL AREA CONTROLLER	Competitive	Alcon (Pharmaceutical Manufacturer).	Belgium then Texas	Deg. in Acctg. plus C.P.A. or equiv. M.B.A. or M.S., 10 yrs. int'l fin. mngt., Eng. + Fr. or Ger.	Ken G. Stevens, Dept. H, Alcon Laboratories, Inc., P.O. Box 1959, Fort Worth, Texas 76101.	I.H.T. 13-3-80
SALES MANAGER Europe	Attractive	One of the world's leading manuf. (electron. medical diagnostic instrum.)	Open + 50% travel	Several yrs. of mktg. Exp. with medical electron. equip.; Eng. +.	Dept. BT74, Box 689, Times Square Station, New York, N.Y. 10036.	I.H.T. 13-3-80
NUTRITION JOURNALIST		Large internationally famous food manufacturer.		Scientist with special interest & practical exp. in the field of nutrition.; Eng. + Fr.	Ref. 1614, Charles Barker, 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA.	I.H.T. 13-3-80
MANAGING DIRECTOR South Africa	Open	One of South Africa's major textile co.	South Africa	40's; outst. track record at general manager level; tech. knowl. woven textiles; good mktg. bkgd.	Ref. M/240/2, Stewart Mitchell, P.E. Consulting Group, 1 Albemarle St., London W1X 3HF.	The Daily Telegraph 13-3-80
AEROSPACE ENGINEERS	to $38,000	One of the leading companies in the aerospace industry.	New Orleans U.S.A.	Engineers specialised in: Structural Design; Stress Analysis; Thermodynamics; Propulsion Analysis.	Ref. 3803, P. Jensen, Moxon, Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., London EC4A 2AT.	The Daily Telegraph 13-3-80
CONSTRUCTION MARKET MANAGER	Excellent	Raychem.	Paris	Univ. grad. civil engineer + MBA; few yrs.' exp. structural design of buildings & related facilities; Eng. + Fr. & Ger.	Mr. Hans Peter Amman, Raychem S.A., 2-4 Ave. de l'Eguillette, 95310 St-Ouen-L'Aumone, France.	I.H.T. 15-3-80
SALES MANAGER		Small but growing co. serving European oil refiners.	Luxembourg	Bilingual French/English.	Mr. John R. Mantis, General Manager, Catalyst Recover Int'l S.A., Route de Longwy, 420, Rodange, Luxembourg.	I.H.T. 15-3-80
EUROPEAN COORDINATOR Germany		Black & Decker.	Rhein-Main area	Exp. product manager with a deg., pref. in engineering or bus. adm.; Ger., Eng.	Black & Decker GmbH, Personalleitung, Black & Decker Str. 40, 6270 Idstein/Ts., Germany.	Frankfurter All. Zeit 15-3-80
LEITER DES BEREICHES PRODUKTION		Telefunken (Unterhaltungs-elektronik).	Spanien	Dipl. Ing. oder Ing. grad. Erfahrung Konsumgüter Produktion. Deutsch/Englisch + Spanisch.	Telefunken Fernseh & Rundfunk GmbH, Göttinger Chaussee 76, 3000 Hannover 91, Germany.	Frankfurter All. Zeitung 15-3-80
BÜROLEITER		Mannesmann Demag (Verdichter).	Rio de Janeiro	Maschinenbau Ing. Erfahrung Verdichter oder Verwandten Gebiet. Deutsch, Englisch-Portugiesisch erwünscht.	Mannesmann Demag Verdichter und Drucklufttechnik, Wolfgang-Reuter Platz, 4100 Duisburg 1, Germany.	Frankfurter All. Zeitung 15-3-80
MANAGER Creative Services		CBS Records.	Paris	Creative talents & managerial skills; sound knowl. & prof. bkgd. (printing & production processes).	Ms. N. Murphy, CBS International S.A., 35 Ave. Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 18-3-80
FOREIGN AREA REPRESENTATIVE	$15-25,000 + benefits		Overseas	Solid business bkgd. & work exp. abroad; Eng. +.	Mayo & Williams, FDR Station, Box AB 1300, New York, N.Y. 10022.	I.H.T. 18-3-80
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	Attractive	Unilever Plantations Group.	London	Postgraduate deg. in Agriculture, Agronomy; postgraduate study in Tropical Agriculture; Eng. + Fr.	The Group Secretary, Unilever Plantations Group, Unilever House, Dorset Rise, London EC4P 4BY.	The Daily Telegraph 18-3-80
INTERNATIONAL ALUMINIUM TRADER	US $30-35,000 tax free	Sales Organisation.		30-40; proven record of min. 5 yrs' int'l sale of aluminium; high deg. of bus. acumen; Eng. +	Ref. IAT 3970, Managing Director C.J.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1NH. Tel.: 01-588 3588.	The Daily Telegraph 18-3-80
GENERAL MANAGER	c. £20,000 after tax	Int'l group, including a Merchant Bank.	Ibadan/Port Harcourt	30-45; prof. M/B with overseas exp. in developing country; sound knowl. mktg., fin. mngt. & food distrib.	Ref. 35, Robin R. Whalley, L.A.L., Greener House, 66/68 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4RH.	Financial Times 20-3-80

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Word with plant or head
4 —— four
9 French clerical title
13 Access
15 New England college town
16 Sills specialty
17 Busy as——
18 Alaskan town
19 What a footpad does
20 Notre Dame vs. Montclair State, e.g.
22 Knightly combat
23 Lacerated
24 Border, as of lace
27 Sports official
29 Biblical kingdom
30 Presidential monogram
33 World's *highest capital*
34 Affliction causing loss of hair
35 Shipment from China
36 Excellent
37 Showy flower
38 —— ranch
39 Give it a whirl
40 Be prominent
41 ——macabre
42 Electric——
43 Bully
44 Liquefied by heat
45 Slippery one
47 Prefix with *suggestion*
48 Kind of shower
50 Went speedily
54 Water growth
55 Nut of the oak
57 —— arms
58 "Cinderella team" of 1969
59 Mournful music
60 Sufficient, to FitzGerald
61 Court celebrity
62 Generous one
63 German river

DOWN

1 Dairy product
2 Asian desert
3 Stops at nothing
4 Notice
5 Author Hoffer
6 Naturally fitted for
7 India——
8 "—— Wild Rose"
9 Retired diamond notable
10 Made to conform
11 Infant attire
12 Middle——
14 Contrition
21 Statistic in an almanac
22 Correspond
25 "Death Be Not Proud" poet
26 Infatuated
27 Convention decision
28 Odd job
31 Homophone for cents
32 Swindled
34 Indian corn
37 African lake
38 "The—— Falcon"
40 Eschew
41 Gloomy
44 George Eliot hero
46 Legal paper
48 Priest at 33 Across
49 Parts of France
51 Jason's ship
52 Biblical land
53 Moistens
55 Do arithmetic
56 Labor org. founded in 1938

Solution to Previous Puzzle

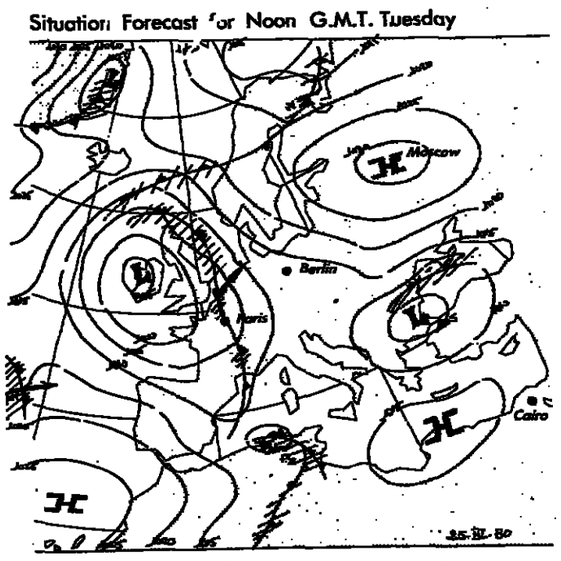
A	M	O	S		S	P	E	W	S		C	L	E	M
H	A	S	H		E	A	T	I	N		A	I	R	Y
M	I	L	O		P	R	A	T	E		P	E	A	T
	D	O	W	N	A	T	T	H	E	M	O	U	T	H
		E	E	L	Y			O	T	T	O	S		
	W	A	D	E			A	B	A	T	E			
P	E	R	U		A	S	C	E	N	T		A	L	L
S	L	I	P	O	F	T	H	E	T	O	N	G	U	E
I	L	L		D	R	I	E	R	S		E	R	L	E
		S	E	A	R	S			D	E	A	L		
A	S	S	E	T			S	N	A	D				
B	U	T	T	O	N	S	O	N	E	S	L	I	P	
A	D	I	T		E	A	G	E	R		E	D	A	M
B	A	L	E		S	T	E	E	D		S	E	G	O
A	N	T	E		S	E	E	R	S		S	E	E	D

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Foggy	MIAMI	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	63	Cloudy	MILAN	9	49	Foggy
ATHENS	15	59	Overcast	MONTREAL	0	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Fair
BELGRADE	15	59	Fair	MUNICH	4	39	Foggy
BERLIN	2	35	Foggy	NEW YORK	8	47	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Foggy	NICE	14	58	Fair
BUCHAREST	4	39	Overcast	OSLO	−1	30	Fair
BUDAPEST	7	45	Foggy	PARIS	13	56	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	58	Showers	PRAGUE	4	43	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Fair	ROME	12	54	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	SOFIA	6	43	Showers
DUBLIN	7	45	Showers	STOCKHOLM	1	33	Fair
EDINBURGH	5	41	Rain	TEHRAN	20	68	Fair
FLORENCE	9	48	Rain	TEL AVIV	29	85	Foggy
FRANKFURT	8	47	Foggy	TOKYO	7	45	Fair
GENEVA	9	48	Foggy	TUNIS	16	61	Overcast
HELSINKI	−3	26	Fair	VIENNA	2	35	Foggy
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	−1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	18	65	Overcast	WASHINGTON	9	48	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Rain
LISBON	13	56	Cloudy				
LONDON	8	47	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Braced Reporter Loses Anchor On Denver Television Program

DENVER, March 24 (AP) — Newswoman Betsy Dill's corrective braces on her teeth cost her her job as co-anchor on the weekend news of KMGH-TV, Channel 7 in Denver, according to station manager Robert Hart.

Miss Dill, who was removed from the post earlier this month, got the braces last fall and expects to have them another year.

Mr. Hart did not criticize Miss Dill's abilities as an anchorwoman. He praised her reportorial skills and said that the braces had not affected her on-the-air delivery of the news.

"I hope she stays as a reporter until the braces are removed," he said. "She's a very capable reporter. Perhaps she could be used again on an anchor job."

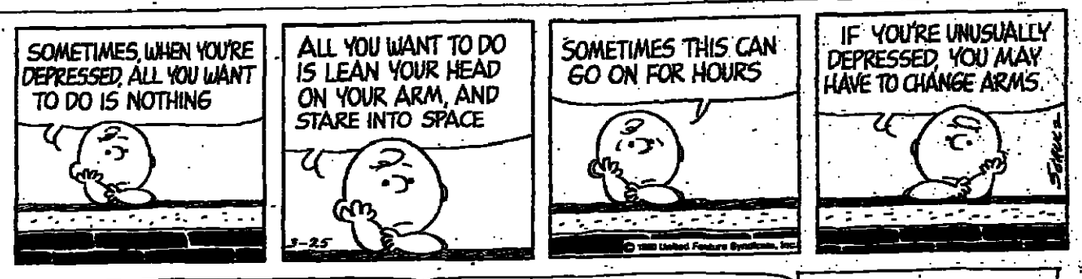
But he said that the station believed the braces were annoying the show's audiences. "We've had complaints; I don't know how many."

Mr. Hart said that the decision to take the anchor job away from Miss Dill, whose contract expires April 1, was made by news director Dave Henderson. Mr. Henderson was unavailable for comment.

"I asked Henderson to show me specific complaints, but he refused," Miss Dill said. "Then he said that I was slovenly about my appearance on the air," she added.

Meanwhile, Miss Dill's voice still can be heard in news reports, but only off camera.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



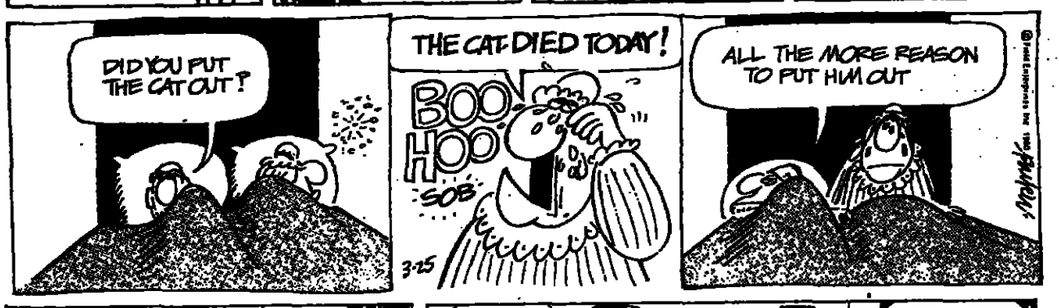
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOUCE

TAUID

ANCIDD

BONBBI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HAVEN QUEST PRIMED AVOWAL
Answer: They never give the groom a shower because they figure he's already this—"WASHED UP"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN'T SLEEP. WANNA PLAY CATCH?"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

MORGAN'S PASSING

By Anne Tyler. Knopf. 311 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BEFORE she is done, Anne Tyler will have populated an entire imaginary state of Maryland with odd people about whom you are obliged to care because their oddities are what we see at an angle in the mirror in the middle of a bad night — what we might have been, what we want to be, what we should have refrained from becoming. She is a witch. Morgan Gower, with his beard and his sombrero, or his top hat, or his Napoleonic tricorne, or his Russian bear cub, or his army helmet, or his bowler, explains: "Some place there may be a whole little settlement — even a town, perhaps — full of people who supposedly died but really didn't. Have you thought of that?"

Of course, Emily hasn't thought of that until Morgan invents it, as he invents life on the run. Morgan is prodigal in his invention. When Emily first meets him, she is about to have a child; Morgan pretends to be a doctor and delivers the child in the back seat of his car. Morgan is always pretending to be someone he isn't. What he really is is the manager of a hardware store in Baltimore and an agent of disorder. Morgan is attracted to Emily — who is old enough to be one of his own daughters who are forever disappointing him — because he has deluded himself into thinking that he needs order and economy in his life. Emily isn't order and economy; she is passivity, heavily whimsical, an abject thing, unacquainted with romance.

A Lack of Purpose

Emily was brought up as a Quaker, and intends never "to be different again." We are told: "Men had seemed to affix themselves to her — but not to her personally, she thought. What they liked was their idea of her. She remembered a boy in her logic class who used to write her notes asking her if she would take down her hair for him. Her hair. A bunch of dead cells that had nothing to do with her. 'Think of it as longer, thinner fingernails,' she had written back coolly." Emily marries Leon out of a lack of purpose. Leon, who wants to be an actor, settles for performances of puppet shows at church fairs and children's birthday parties. Emily makes the puppets.

It is as if she made Morgan, too. He arrives in the lives of Emily and Leon out of his own untidiness, a house full of difficult women, a multiplication of personalities. He is one of those people who "attract the peculiar all their lives"; he *makes things "look more interesting* than they really were"; he takes every stage of his life "so much more to heart than ordinary people"; he needs to "find himself in someone else's line of vision." He goes through life as a stranger. According to Morgan:

"It's a matter of muscles, a matter of following where they lead me. Have you ever gone out to the kitchen, say, and then forgotten what for? You stand in the kitchen and try to remember. Then your wrist makes a *little* twisting motion. Oh, yes! you say. That twist is what you'd do to turn a faucet on. You must have come for water! I just trust my muscles, you see, to tell me what I'm here for. To drop me into my true activity one day. I let them lead me."

Morgan's muscles lead him to Emily, and two broken marriages. Morgan, who thinks he seeks symmetry, specializes in making a mess. Emily, who thinks she needs anarchy, is as pacifying as a cloak of gauze soaked in ether. The two of them conspire at a theory of art — costumes, shadows, mimicry, pretense, fairy tale, silence, lies — that amounts to not much more than a kind of desperate lassitude. Morgan insists that Emily be a permissive point of a T.S. Eliot sort; Emily insists that Morgan be a magician — in her leotard and yellow slippers. They will be grandma, the mad mother, the director in a bathrobe that hangs a "like old orchid petals," the life-giving children, old houses, and nemesis. Who, in this fairy tale, is the prince, and who is Cinderella? Does Beauty merely sleep, or is she actually dead, a toot at the five-and-dime store, a broken sense of the rag doll?

We have eight books so far from Anne Tyler, she dreamy typewriter. "It was just a moment of dawn when [illegible] seems visible, flocked, [illegible] gathering itself together to [illegible] color at any second." She is very funny, until you [illegible] that you are laughing at [illegible] which causes germs. Morgan [illegible] Leon: "Often I fall into [illegible] You may find that funny. I [illegible] be one of those people [illegible] gloominess is comical. But to [illegible] very serious. I think, in [illegible] years, what will all this amount [illegible] Our planet will have vanished [illegible] then. What's the point? I think [illegible] I board the wrong bus. But [illegible] I'm happy, it's for no clear [illegible] son. I imagine that I'm being [illegible] witty. I have everyone on my [illegible] but probably that's not the [illegible] all."

Morgan, like a novelist, [illegible] be everybody else in order [illegible] at himself through innocent [illegible] be charmed. Emily doesn't [illegible] look at herself at all; she [illegible] abolish the past and the future [illegible] live as if she would, flocked [illegible] gather herself together to [illegible] color at any second. Tyler [illegible] civilized, curious, with her [illegible] ears and her quill pen dipped [illegible] one page in acid and on the [illegible] orange liqueur, is asking [illegible] art is adequate to the impossible [illegible] tions life insists on, death at [illegible] She is a wonderful writer.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

Stones Report[illegible] Of Second Tem[illegible] In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM (AP) — An [illegible] archaeologist believes he may [illegible] identified partial ruins — [illegible] stroyed — of the Second [illegible] Temple built about 2,500 [illegible] but the discovery was kept [illegible] for 10 years because of its [illegible] on an Islamic holy [illegible] Jerusalem Post reported.

The archaeologist's conc[illegible] are questioned by some Isra[illegible] raeli experts.

The Post said that remn[illegible] lieved to be part of the [illegible] eastern wall were uncovered [illegible] when the Supreme Moslem [illegible] excavated a pit for water sto[illegible] the Temple Mount, the loca[illegible] the Al-Aqsa and Dome of th[illegible] mosques and the third holies[illegible] Islam.

An unidentified governm[illegible] chaeologist said that he saw [illegible] of a wall with the smooth [illegible] typical of the Herodian st[illegible] the Western Wall. However, [illegible] mains had been destroyed w[illegible] archaeologist returned with [illegible] colleagues, according to the [illegible]

The First Temple was de[illegible] by the Babylonians in 586 B[illegible] the Second by the Romans [illegible] A.D.

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr[illegible]

MOST suit combinations are familiar to the expert, so familiar that he does not have to stop and think how to play them. But sometimes he has to pause and consider because the normal play, perhaps because of entry shortages, is unavailable. In such cases, he may adopt an abnormal play and take advantage of the fact that the defenders will not accept it.

A case in point is the diagramed deal, and the hero was sitting South. On reaching six spades and viewing the dummy, his first thought was: "How did I get into this contract?" He was inclined to blame himself for rebidding spades rather than trying two no-trump, but most other experts would proceed similarly.

Responding to a reverse, forcing for most serious players nowadays, is one of the few situations in which rebidding a five-card suit is acceptable.

All the blame for reaching a terrible slam contract belongs to North, who should have been content to raise two spades to game. If South could bid no more than two spades and could not continue over four spades, a sound slam could hardly be missed.

At most, North should have bid four diamonds, a splinter accepting spades and suggesting a slam. Even five spades, asking South to continue with strong spades, would be overoptimistic.

South's second thought was: "What can I do about it?" The problem, of course, was a shortage of entries into the closed hand. At best, the South hand seemed to offer three entries.

To preserve his entries, South decided to play for East to have a doubleton trump honor and led a low trump from dummy after winning the opening heart lead. It very difficult for East to p[illegible] queen, which would be a mis[illegible] several possible situations, [illegible] played low. South's jack fon[illegible] king.

West returned the heart [illegible] South won in dummy and [illegible] the spade ace. As he hoped, [illegible] toppled the queen and he [illegible] the closed hand with another [illegible] lead. It was now simply a [illegible] finessing the club queen. [illegible] club ace and ruff a club. [illegible] were established, and the [illegible] king remained as an entry [illegible] dummy.

South would probably [illegible] vived if East had held the [illegible] spade king and had played [illegible] second trick. South wins [illegible] return in dummy and over[illegible] diamonds to play clubs, [illegible] third round with the [illegible] finessing at trumps.

NORTH (D)
♠A84
♡AK5
◇K
♣AQ8752

WEST
♠K62
♡QJ380
◇976
♣K94

EAST
♠Q73
♡954
◇[illegible]
♣[illegible]

SOUTH
♠J10976
♡[illegible]
◇AQJ5
♣63

Both sides were vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♡	Pass	2♠	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♡	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

MORGAN'S PASS
By Anne Tyler Knopf
Reviewed by John

Golf Lesson in Florida

evino Wins by a Stroke

Thomas Boswell

VEDRA BEACH, Fla., (WP) — Lee Trevino yes- a savvy, nervy demon- how to play well-man- ament golf when you d on the last day.

nament Players Cham- ver came to the one ci- ent of drama that was its cast because the cun- ained and brainy Trevi- owed it to happen.

ed the day one shot e field and finished the ubbling his way around ard Sawgrass course for d two-under-par 70 that enough for a 278 total stroke victory over Ben

or a moment, Trevino's t how his wife is three er than the gators in the wamps. Forget his patter grateful he is to J. C. g swing tip that trans- soon game.

ember one thing. Before to the first tee yesterday, id, "I'm tough in the make pars better than earth. They gotta catch make two mistakes for that the guys behind me I ain't givin' those guys

en Trevino stepped off green, after confidently final par he needed to st words were, "Okay, money."

mere cuties of the PGA about beautiful swings putting strokes. Trevi- thist golf is a gambler's days it like a hustler, us- to his advantage and to ument.

Trevino's course management was a clinical model. He always knew whom he had to beat and by how much. He always knew when he had to gamble or pour on the coals. And he always knew when he could coast or play safe.

Pay little attention to the final leaderboard that says Tom Watson and Seve Ballesteros finished in a tie for third at 280, two shots behind Trevino. They never had a chance to win.

Neither did Mike Reid, John Mahaffey or Peter Jacobsen, all of whom finished at 282 — bringing to seven the list of players who broke the old Sawgrass 72-hole record during these merciful days of little wind and shortened tee placements.

Immediate Problem

Trevino knew who was on his trail for the first 14 holes: Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player, playing in the same trio. He got them three down after 13, then watched them falter badly.

And he knew who was lurking in the weeds over the last four holes: Crenshaw, who threw a course-record-tying 66 on the board, then hoped Trevino would fade back to him.

Some will say that Crenshaw, the perennial second, had a reasonable chance to get in a playoff. He birdied the 71st hole, then burned the lip with a 15-foot birdie try at the 72d that would have put him in the clubhouse at 278.

"As it turns out, I needed just one more turn [of the ball]," said Crenshaw. "If I'd made it, I thought it might mean a playoff."

Wishful thinking, most likely.

Trevino knew Nicklaus was washed out after he three-putted the 13th. In fact, Nicklaus bogeyed the final three holes to fall back to a seven-way tie for 14th.

And Trevino knew Player, who actually grabbed the tournament lead for one hole on the front nine, was buried after he drove out of bounds at the 14th. That double bogey dropped Player into a six-way tie for eighth.

So, it is natural that Trevino also measured Crenshaw to size.

"I first noticed he'd got to nine under when I came to the 15th," said Trevino, who was then 10 under. "I said, 'Well, wait a minute. I gotta do something'."

Three hours before, it was Player and Nicklaus who had gotten Trevino's attention when they both birdied the first hole and Player also birdied the third. "I told my caddy Herman: 'They're not treatin' me nice at all. That's a mistake. They've made me mad'," said Trevino, who answered that early insult by getting birdies on the fourth and fifth holes to take the lead back permanently.

As soon as Trevino observed Crenshaw's presence, he immediately birdied the 15th hole.

"I had this little 10-foot putt," said Trevino, "but as I was lining it up, some guy with a red beard yells at my caddy, 'Get out of the way. I can't see.'

"I asked the guy, 'Would you like to have him in the ground?'" said the disbelieving Trevino. "He said, 'yes.'

"I figured maybe I better not tangle with this guy."

Trevino sank the putt, and, at that point, essentially ended the tournament. By the time Trevino came to the 16th tee, Crenshaw had missed his putt at the 18th and his final score was posted. Trevino knew exactly what he needed to win: a bogey at the tough 17th and a par at the easy 504-yard par-5 18th. So, that is exactly what he got.



United Press International

Lee Trevino acknowledges the cheers of the crowd after sinking his final putt in the Tournament Players Championship.

Young Leads Women

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 24 (UPI) — Despite a bogey on the final hole, Donna Caponi Young carded a 2-under-par 70 here yesterday to dethrone Nancy Lopez by a stroke and win the LPGA National Pro-Am.

Young's second putt on the par-4 18th hole stopped a foot short of the cup but she sank the putt for a 72-hole total of 286. In winning, Young turned back a final-round charge by Lopez, who began the round four strokes off the pace.

Lopez, who took a one-stroke lead after the first 10 holes yesterday, finished with a 3-under-par 69 for second place. JoAnn Washam and Hollis Stacy were tied for third at 288 with Judy Rankin and Amy Alcott tied for fifth at 289.

Red Smith

Bill Veeck's Kiddie Corps

BRADENTON, Fla., March 24 (NYT) — Britt Burns, large and left-handed, has allowed one run in eight innings pitching for the Chicago White Sox this Spring. This comes as no surprise to the folks around Huffman High in Birmingham, Ala., where it seems like yesterday that Burns was winning 35 games and losing 2 with an 18-game winning streak during which his earned run average was 0.12. He is 20 years old.

Harold Baines, outfielder, was scouted by Bill Veeck, the White Sox president, when Harold was a 12-year-old Little Leaguer in Easton, Md. He is a week past his 21st birthday.

Bill Atkinson, 25, pitched in Tyke, PeeWee, Bantam, Midget, Junior and Juvenile leagues in Chatham, Ontario. Raymundo Torres, 21, is an outfielder from Durango, Mexico. Lamar Johnson, 29-year-old first baseman-designated hitter, sang in the choir at Wenonah High in Birmingham. Harry Chappas, 22, is an infielder measuring five feet, three inches.

Way Back When

During World War II when most ball players were otherwise occupied, clubs welcomed volunteers out of the factories, restaurants and butcher shops and played some of them. Not since then have the majors had a team like Veeck's kiddie corps.

Chuck Shriver, a publicity man who can do long division, says the major league experience of the players in camp averages out to one season and one month.

At 35, Tony LaRussa is the youngest manager in the majors. He is also the only manager who has passed his bar examinations.

LaRussa expects to open the season two weeks from Thursday with four lefthanded pitchers in his starting rotation and maybe five. They are Steve Trout, 22; Ross Baumgarten, 24; Richard Wortham, 26; Ken Kravec, 28, and perhaps Burns.

"I think we'll be competitive," the manager says. "We have talent."

If there ever has been a team without a right-handed starter, it eludes memory. Best of that breed in Chicago regimentals is Francisco Barrios, a 14-game winner in 1977, who is still rebuilding a shoulder after surgery last September. As to Kravec, Baumgarten, Wortham and Trout, LaRussa says:

"They were our best pitchers at the end of last year and they're our best now. So you go with your best. Clubs with right-handed power could give us trouble, like California and Minnesota. Milwaukee and Boston, too, but they're in the other division. But on some teams most of the power is left-handed, and if a team loads the batting order with right-handers, well, our two top relievers are right-handers [Ed Farmer and Mike Proly]."

LaRussa is tall, dark, handsome and articulate. He spent most of a 16-year career as an infielder in the minors, moving up briefly with the A's, Braves and Cubs. It is said that the older a man gets, the faster he could run as a boy, but Tony says he wasn't very good "and the farther away from it I get, the less I think of myself as a player."

"But I never cheated anybody," he said, "and maybe that's why they kept me on. I gave a day's work."

No great admirer of his athletic skills, he didn't picture himself as a manager, either. That's why, starting in 1973, he spent five winters at Florida State and Tampa University, getting a law degree in 1978. He passed the Florida Bar last year.

The Manager's Ear

"In the meantime I played two years for Loren Babe at Denver and Iowa," he said. "He showed me what he was doing as manager and I was interested, thought I'd like to give it a try."

He was assigned to manage the White Sox farm in Knoxville in 1978, and when his team finished the first half of the season 14 and a half games ahead of its field he was called up to Chicago as coach. He was managing the Iowa farm last Aug. 2 when Don Kessinger was dropped as manager in Chicago.

"I had taken my wife to the doctor's," he said. "We were going to have our first baby. When we got home I called the office and they said, 'Bill wants to talk to you.' The White Sox were struggling and I figured Veeck wanted to ask me which of my players might help. I called him and he said, 'I'd like you to come up to Chicago tonight.' I said, 'I can't. We've got a game to play'.

"He said, 'I don't think you understand. I'd like you to manage the White Sox tomorrow.' I took a while to make up my mind."

"Like five minutes?" it was suggested. "One minute?"

"Longer than that," LaRussa said. "I had an hour and a half. The baby was due in about three weeks and we had planned to go through it together, the first baby. I didn't know whether I could move my wife in time. That's why I hesitated, but the opportunity was too good to turn down."

Elaine LaRussa cooperated. She didn't have Bianca Tai until Sept. 14. The Sox's won-lost record was 46-60 on Aug. 2. They beat Toronto Aug. 3 and played .500 ball from there out.

Do your players bring their troubles to you?" LaRussa was asked.

"I encourage them to," he said. "Physical problems, family problems, money problems; I can't solve them all but I like to try to help before they have to go somewhere else. If something's wrong I'm going to go to them, so why shouldn't they come to me?"

Managing a kiddie corps has compensations, LaRussa finds. "I don't have to motivate these kids. All they want to do is get out there and play. Some managers have stars with big egos. On the other hand, of course, they've got stars."

Even the law degree helps.

"These kids know I'm here because I want to be," the manager said. "I could make more money practicing law, if I'm any good. They know I'm here because I want to be."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Boston	58	20	.744	—
y-Philadelphia	56	22	.718	2
New York	38	41	.481	20½
Washington	37	41	.474	21
New Jersey	33	46	.418	25½
Central Division				
x-Atlanta	49	29	.628	—
San Antonio	39	39	.500	10
Houston	38	40	.487	11
Cleveland	35	43	.449	14
Indiana	35	44	.443	14½
Detroit	16	63	.202	33½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Milwaukee	46	32	.590	—
y-Kansas City	45	33	.577	1
Denver	30	49	.380	16½
Chicago	28	50	.359	18
Utah	23	55	.295	23
Pacific Division				
y-Los Angeles	57	22	.722	—
y-Seattle	53	25	.679	3½
y-Phoenix	52	26	.667	4½
Portland	36	42	.462	20½
San Diego	35	44	.443	22
Golden State	23	56	.295	34

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Sunday's Results

Seattle 112, Kansas City 90 (Bailey 23, Brown 16; Birdsong 16, Wedman 15).
Portland 98, San Diego 91 (Natt 28, Washington 15; Williams 25, Nater 18).
Los Angeles 101, Utah 96 (Wilkes 22, Abdul-Jabbar 17; Boone 19, Davis 16).
New Jersey 101, Boston 96 (Newlin 30, Lucas 16; Henderson 16, Maravich 14).
Atlanta 103, San Antonio 95 (Johnson 26, Criss 18; Gervin 36, Griffin 15).
Phoenix 118, Denver 102 (Davis 27, Westphal 16, High 16; Wilkerson 26, English 24).
Philadelphia 112, New York 108 (Dawkins 32, Bibby 18; R. Williams 35, Knight 34).
Chicago 129, Golden State 115 (Gilmore 29, Jones 22; Smith 24, Ray 18).
Washington 119, Detroit 114 (Hayes 33, Grevey 23; Kelser 24, Dvorak 24).

Exhibition Baseball

Sunday's Games

Toronto 7, Baltimore 4
New York (A) 5, Detroit 4
Texas "A" 6, Atlanta 4
Kansas City 7, Texas "B" 4
Boston 4, New York (N) 2
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago (A) 3
Minnesota 5, Cincinnati (SS) 4
Cincinnati (SS) 4, Houston 0
Montreal 9, Los Angeles 7
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 10, Seattle 4
Milwaukee 5, California 2
Chicago (N) 6, Oakland 5, 10 innings
San Francisco 6, San Diego 5

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, SA	74	973	493	2447	33.3
Free, SD	67	731	570	2038	30.4
Dantley, Utah	68	730	443	1903	28.0
Ervins, Phi	75	813	399	2028	27.0
Malone, Hou	78	741	549	2031	26.0
Abdl-Jbbr, LA	79	820	361	2001	25.3
Issel, Den	79	696	500	1895	24.0
Hayes, Wash	77	726	313	1768	23.0
Birdsong, KC	78	743	269	1765	22.6
Williams, Sea	78	712	311	1742	22.3

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Nater, SD	78	335	823	1155	14.8
Malone, Ho.	78	550	592	1142	14.6
Unseld, Wsh	78	315	725	1040	13.3
C.Jones, Ph	76	210	697	907	11.9
Hayes, Wsh	77	259	598	856	11.1

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Richrdsn, NY	79	798	10.1
Archbld, Bos	76	618	8.1
Nixon, LA	79	623	7.9
Walker, Cle	72	563	7.8
Lucas, GS	77	587	7.6



United Press International

Austin celebrates her victory over Martina Navratilova.

Austin Holds Off Navratilova

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT) — Back home and in high school, Tracy Austin still thinks of herself as "a kid," someone who drives a Porsche and dresses nicely but would never go on a wild spending spree because it might anger her mother.

On the tennis court, however, as she again demonstrated yesterday in the final of the Avon Championships at Madison Square Garden, the 17-year-old Austin becomes Little Miss Toughit.

One does not beat Martina Navratilova, the world's No. 1 player, for a $100,000 prize on a fast indoor carpet by playing pitty-pat. Austin, the U.S. Open champion, began firing service-return bullets in the first game, survived some tentative moments in the third set and won, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. The loss was only Navratilova's second in 38 singles matches this year.

Through the Best

Grit is as much a part of Austin's character as the twin ponytails, pinafores, hooped earrings and double pompoms that always match the lace on her pants. She beat Evonne Goolagong Cawley (in a third-set tiebreaker), Billie Jean King and Navratilova in her last three matches, which is as close as one could come to cleaning house on the women's tour.

The match, technically adequate and flashy only in spots, was not memorable. It was filled with too many unforced errors. Both players seemed more overwhelmed by the occasion, and perhaps by the large crowd of 13,878.

Navratilova was unnerved in the third game, after having broken back for 1-all. Serving with the advantage, she thought she had won the point and the game on Austin's forehand cross-court return.

But the side linesman called Austin's shot good, on the line, bringing the score to deuce. Navratilova then netted a backhand and flung down her racket in disgust when Austin broke for 2-1 with a backhand cross-court service-return winner.

Although she had beaten Austin in their two previous meetings, including the Colgate Series final in Washington in January, Navratilova never really got into yesterday's match well enough to win. Even after taking the second set with a service break, she lost momentum and her serve in the opening game of the final set, and failed to break Austin from 0-15 in the second game, 0-30 in the fourth, deuce in the sixth and 15-40 in the last game.

The two-time Wimbledon champion managed only 54 percent of her first serves, which forced her to play from the backcourt for much of the 1-hour-44-minute match.

"I know I didn't play as well as I can," Navratilova said. "But Tracy didn't give me many chances."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	45	10	18	108	303	229
y-NY Islanders	35	20	11	81	255	232
y-NY Rangers	35	29	9	79	280	257
y-Atlanta	33	28	12	78	256	239
Washington	25	37	11	61	241	268
Smythe Division						
y-Chicago	32	23	18	82	217	222
St. Louis	30	31	12	72	237	252
Vancouver	23	36	15	61	231	265
Edmonton	24	38	12	60	276	303
Colorado	19	44	12	48	218	288
Winnipeg	17	46	11	45	197	299

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Montreal	44	20	10	98	300	226
Los Angeles	28	34	12	68	272	295
Hartford	25	30	17	67	220	274
Pittsburgh	27	34	12	66	232	275
Detroit	25	37	11	61	245	262
Adams Division						
y-Buffalo	42	17	14	98	275	187
y-Boston	42	20	13	97	298	222
y-Minnesota	34	25	14	82	284	237
Toronto	32	36	5	69	278	294
Quebec	25	38	9	59	219	259

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Sunday's Results

Pittsburgh 4, Winnipeg 2 (Johnson 2 (2), McAdam (19), Hughes (17); Wilson (29), Moffatt (8)).
Boston 7, Philadelphia 2 (O'Reilly (16), Millbury (10), McNab (35), Middleton 2 (39), Secord (22), Lalonde (8); Holmgren (26), Kelly (15)).
New York Islanders 1, Buffalo 1 (Nystrom (18); Schoenfeld (8)).
Chicago 4, Atlanta 2 (Bulley (12), Sedlbauer (21), Mulvey 2 (37); Chouinard (31), Lever (31)).
Minnesota 7, Colorado 1 (Payne (40), Young (28), Christoff (6), Eaves 2 (18), Andersson (9), B. Smith (23); Schmautz (21)).
Montreal 6, New York Rangers 1 (Robinson (14), Jarvis (10), Shutt 2 (43), Gainey 2 (14); Esposito (32)).
Quebec 6, Vancouver 2 (Stewart (1), Goulet (21), Chipperfield (19), Fitchner 2 (11), Tardif (25); Smyl (31), Rota (14)).

y Presses Soccer Probe

March 24 (UPI) — Two istrates began interrogat- a dozen of Italy's soccer have been jailed on t they accepted bribes to

vorst scandal to hit the er world, a club presi- 3 players in the First and ision were arrested and ere accused of fraud but

sted men, including the f AC Milan, Felice Co- were put in solitary con- ere last night and this crowds of fans huddled around the jail this after- noon when two deputy district attorneys, Ciro Monsurro and Vincenzo Roselli, arrived to begin the questioning.

Also in the Queen of Heaven Jail are the players' two major accusers, Alvaro Trinca, a Rome restaurateur, and Massimo Cruciani, a fruit and vegetable dealer.

In January, they charged that they paid 27 players from 12 teams to lose games but that the players won the supposedly fixed games, causing the two men to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars bet with Italy's network of illegal bookmakers.

uisville's Hopes Ride High on a Leaper

Dave Anderson

NAPOLIS, March 24 - He is known as Dr. n, or Stein for short. It's ll Griffith had helium in The 6-foot-4-inch guard of rsity of Louisville appears ing basketball in midair on the court.

e one player coming out ho is sure to be a super- NBA," says Marty Blake, tes the league's scouting He's like Larry Bird and nson, as close to an im- ar as you can find."

st as those two rookies d last year's National Col- sketball tournament, Grif- e performing at altitude in championship game. In s 80-72 victory over Iowa, inals' captain scored 34 ring 14 of 21 field-goal at- le also had six assists and als while blocking two

"That's the mark of a great player," Denny Crum, the Louisville coach, said later. "Not too many lead their team in scoring, assists and steals like Griff does."

Griffith's vertical jump has been measured at 48 inches, which would put the top of his head approximately 4 inches above the rim.

As a high school senior in Louisville in 1976, he was credited with having invented the 360-degree slam dunk. And when Julius Erving, basketball's original doctor, was told about what the high school kid had created, he stepped back at practice one day, gauged his takeoff and produced a 360-degree slam dunk.

"Make that two of us who can do it," Dr. J said.

But the high school kid had done it first. And the kid was not 6-7, as Dr. J is. The kid also does not have Dr. J's big hands. "I've got small hands," Griffith says. "I can't even palm the basketball." But inch for inch, he appears to be the most amazing leaper in basketball history.

Memories of Sofia

The 21-year-old senior does not brag. Whenever he is asked if any one or two of his dunks stand out in his memory, he replies, "Not really." Others, however, remember, especially those who were at the 1977 World University Games in Sofia, Bulgaria.

In a U.S. game against Belgium, he was on a fast break with Freeman Williams, now of the San Diego Clippers, when a Belgian player stepped in front of him to draw the charge.

"I went up as soon as I saw the Belgian player and I was going to pass to Freeman," he once said. "But for some reason, Freeman had stopped running so I didn't have much choice."

With his sense of improvisation, Griffith soared high, hurdled the Belgian defender and slam-dunked the ball. After the basket, the Belgians called time out. And as Griffith returned to his bench area, the spectators were in an uproar. He turned to Ricky Gallon, a former Louisville teammate, and asked what all the noise was about.

"Man," said Gallon, "you jumped all the way over the dude."

But until he saw films of that game, Griffith had not realized what he had done. Geniuses never do. In a nationally televised game against St. John's earlier this season, he sailed into the stratosphere, took an alley-oop pass and produced a two-handed reverse slam dunk.

"I guess that's a new one," he said later.

A Name for It

In the Midwest Regional against Louisiana State last Sunday, he did a 360-degree dunk that began with the ball held behind his head. Under interrogation, he eventually christened it "The Windjammer Jam."

When he is asked about his leaping ability, Griffith usually says, "It's just natural." But it's natural only for him. His teammate, Roger Burkman, likes to say, "Darrell probably jumped out of his crib." Growing up in Louisville's predominantly black West End neighborhood as one of five children of a steelworker, he gravitated to the playgrounds.

"Whatever we saw on TV," he says, "we went out and played — basketball, baseball, football, hockey, everything."

Basketball soon became his game. In an alley behind his home, a basketball rim had been nailed to a garage.

"The rim," his older brother Michael has said, "was about nine feet off the ground and when Darrell was 10, he wasn't but five feet tall but he was able to dunk the ball. He'd get a running start, jump with his feet against the side of the garage and go on up and stuff it. I think jumping against the side of the garage must have built up his legs."

As a basketball player, Griffith is more than a leaper.

Midnight Oil Burning

One night last summer his coach, Crum, was awakened after midnight by a university security guard who reported that the lights were on in the gymnasium. "Darrell Griffith's in there," the guard told him.

"What's he doing at this time of night?" Crum said.

"He's got 12 chairs lined up on the court," the guard explained. "He's dribbling between them. He does it over and over. Is that all right?"

"That's great," Crum said.

At the time, some National Basketball Association people doubted Griffith's outside shot. But he worked on that last summer, too, just as he has worked as a B student majoring in mass communications. In the Metro Conference, he has received a Presidential Award for character, academics and citizenship.

Tops in NBA Poll

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP) — Griffith was the top vote-getter for the all-America team selected by NBA coaches.

Griffith received 19½ votes from the 22-man panel and was one of four seniors named.

The others were centers Joe Barry Carroll of Purdue and Mike Gminski of Duke, and guard Kyle Macy of Kentucky. The fifth member of the squad was Mark Aguirre, a DePaul sophomore.

Dominion ins Title

T PLEASANT, Mich., 4 (UPI) — Inge Nissen points and Nancy Lieber- ed 12 here yesterday to Dominion, the defending champion, to a 68-53 victo- Tennessee and the AIAW l basketball crown.

dy Monarchs finished the ith a 37-1 record while the lunteers ended with a 34-5

consolation match, Evelyn scored 21 points and Shei- 18 to lead South Carolina 69 victory over Louisiana

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Art Buchwald

Picking Whippets In Political Busing

WASHINGTON — The boys on the bus is the title given to newspaper people who travel with presidential candidates. The phrase was made famous by Tim Crouse in his excellent book about the McGovern-Nixon campaign.

At the beginning of this year's presidential race, there were quite a few buses to choose from. The top political writers and TV commentators had first choice of which bus they wanted to take. Everyone wanted to get on John Connally's bus because it looked as if he had the best chance of beating Reagan for the Republican nomination. George Bush's bus was half-empty before Iowa, as was Howard Baker's. Bob Dole had a mini-bus, and if you wanted to follow John Anderson around, you could always get a ride with him in his Volkswagen.



Buchwald

On the Democratic side, there was a serious bus problem when Teddy Kennedy got into the race. The pundits had predicted that as soon as he challenged Carter, the nomination would be his for the asking. So all the media stars fought to get on Teddy's bus.

Before Iran, President Carter was supposed to campaign, and because he was president, as well as a candidate, TWO buses had been set aside for his press entourage. Then he decided to stay in the White House and send surrogates to campaign for him instead.

* * *

Well, after Iowa, some of the newspapermen started to doubt that they were on the right bus. George Bush's win had given him "momentum." Connally didn't show any, so the big-shot scribes asked their editors for a transfer.

The second team reporters who had been assigned to Bush, because no one thought he had a chance, were angered that they were being kicked off the bus just when the Bush campaign was rolling.

But that's life, they were told, and they could either climb on Reagan's bus or get off the campaign trail.

While this was going on, Teddy stumbled in Iowa. But no one wanted to get off his bus because it was still a good story as to how badly he was doing. Besides, if they did get off, there was no other bus to get on except Jerry Brown's, and you never knew if you'd be sharing it with a rock band.

So everyone took their buses to New Hampshire. The people on Bush's bus were filled with optimism — mostly fed by George Bush.

Teddy's bus had standing room only because the big question in New Hampshire was, could a Kennedy win a primary in his own backyard?

A few more souls rode along with John Anderson, so he had to replace his Volkswagen with a van.

Well, much to everyone's surprise, Reagan clobbered Bush in New Hampshire, and every byline reporter piled out of Bush's bus and demanded a seat on Reagan's.

* * *

Once again the second team reporters protested, but to no avail. They were told to get on Anderson's bus. Since Anderson didn't have a bus they had to hire their own to follow him.

But after Massachusetts, John Anderson suddenly started catching on with the public. Immediately, many of the top correspondents on Teddy's bus said they wanted to get off and ride with the congressman.

Once again the second team reporters were told that the story was too big for them and they should take another bus. With bitterness some hailed Howard Baker's bus, and a few thought maybe Connally's bus might be worth a ride in South Carolina.

But it was too late. Both Connally and Baker had run out of gas.

So now for all intents and purposes there are three buses worth buying a ticket on — Ronald Reagan's, John Anderson's, and Carter's, if he ever takes it out of the White House garage.

You may be wondering what happened to all the second team reporters who kept being shunted from bus to bus, as the primary picture evolved. They have just been ordered by their editors to come home — by train.

Fingering a Master Pickpocket

By David A. Andelman

NEW YORK (NYT) — Carl Lewis' fingers are long and agile, and they make a hundred moves as he sits talking about himself.

They pluck at his hat — one of two or three he carries in a black vinyl attache case. Or they switch eyeglasses — lightning fast — from a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles to black sunglasses and back again.

Everything is done fast and loose — as has everything Lewis has done for the last 38 years as one of the top pickpockets in the United States.

But now he is 54 years old, and recently he suffered a heart attack while in jail. A month ago, he was discharged after serving 10 months for his 137th recorded arrest. His future is vague. He is currently at Another Chance, a half-way house for former convicts on East 116th Street, and is looking for a job, saying that it is time for him "to go straight."



Paul Hosefros, The New York Times

The tools of Carl Lewis' trade.

Good City

But whatever the future holds for Lewis, he says, he is sure it will be in New York, a city that he says has been good to him over the years.

"When you have bad luck and you fall, New York is the best place," Lewis said, sitting in a cafeteria on Eighth Avenue near Pennsylvania Station. The restaurant serves as a rendezvous, or "pairing-off place," for pickpockets and their accomplices.

"And believe me," he went on, "I know all the cops and all the laws. Here, if you're lucky, you get 15 days and a $100 fine. The most you'd get is 30, 60, maybe 90 days. I got 10 months last time because it was a parole violation. But that's the longest I ever did."

For this reason, when Lewis came to New York in 1956, he stayed. He was already a "cannon," an underworld term for the most accomplished of pickpockets. Born in Indianapolis in 1926, he said he learned to be a pickpocket as a teen-ager on shoeshine stands. By the age of 16, he recalled, "I was going into pockets helping people on and off the shoeshine stand.

"I never knew anything about pickpockets, cannons, whatever. I thought I'd invented the game."

His first arrest, he said, was in Chicago or Indianapolis, although he was in and out of trouble long before that. He got his high school degree in reform school.

But when he and Lulu, his one-time partner from Chicago, hit New York 24 years ago, he said, he knew he had found home. He still moved around the country — New Orleans for Mardi Gras, the Derby in Kentucky or Maryland's Preakness, Montreal during the skiing season — wherever cash moved, Lewis moved. But he always returned to New York.

In his best year, he estimated, he stole $75,000 to $100,000. On his best days, he said, he scored $10,000 or $15,000. Sometimes he had accounts in three banks, not for the interest on his own accounts, but for his professional interest in just who was taking cash out of theirs.

But now, in his mid-50s, there's really not much left. None of his "investments" ever really panned out. He tried putting some money into a pool hall in Harlem some years back. But when it became successful, somehow the other owners never remembered him.

"It wasn't exactly the sort of business there'd be stock certificates in," he said with a wry smile.

But if there is one thing that Lewis seems to have, it is some respect for the fact that New York has been good to him, and he, too, must be good to New York — in his own way.

So, he said, he never trained any younger men in picking pockets during his stretches in prison, although many have pleaded with him to teach them the secrets of his light touch. "They're punks," he said. "They'd as soon hurt you as get your money."

Lewis said he never carried a weapon and seemed shocked by the suggestion.

'The Mailman'

Whenever he had a chance, he said, he always returned the "hide," once he emptied the money. Even if it meant walking blocks, he said, he dropped the wallet into a mailbox, so the post office could return it to its rightful owner. That is why his nickname, in a trade that prides itself on nicknames for the topdrawer members, is "the mailman."

"I feel for people who lose all their identification — I know what it's like," he said. "So I won't touch any of that, or any trick paper," the trade word for credit cards.

Because of this, officers who have arrested him say they have respect for Lewis and the few other pros like him. Robert Magone, a pickpocket detective for the transit police who arrested Lewis a year ago, spotted him again a few days ago in Pennsylvania Station, just looking over the crowd. The two recognized each other and, accompanied by a reporter, went off to lunch.

After lunch, Magone took down Lewis' address and the name of his parole officer.

"With his weak heart, he can't stand the shock of another arrest," the detective said. "There are lots of other bad apples out there. Those are the ones I want. I know, with Carl, it's almost like a sickness. He can't help himself. But maybe, if we could get him a real job, it would take his mind off it."

By the Age of 16, He Recalled, 'I Was Going Into Pockets Helping People On and Off the Shoeshine Stand'

PEOPLE: *Slowly Improving Sartre Out of Intensive Care*

French philosopher **Jean-Paul Sartre**, hospitalized last week with pulmonary edema, has been removed from the intensive care unit at a Paris hospital where his condition has improved slightly. Though Sartre appears to be slowly recovering, his secretary said he was weak and the affliction, an accumulation of fluid in the lungs, was particularly hard on a man of 74. The hospital is issuing no medical bulletins on Sartre at the request of his family.

* * *

For the second time in less than a year, vandals have knocked down "Ubatuba," a sleek, graceful sculpture that has become a neighborhood landmark on New York's East Side. The two-ton, 17-foot-high, free-form work is owned by its creator, French sculptor **Antoine Poncet**. It graces the sidewalk in an area of expensive shops and brownstones. Police said vandals apparently tied ropes around the sculpture and pulled it off its concrete pedestal with a car or truck. The sea-green granite sculpture had been restored once at a cost of $10,000 after it was pulled down May 6. It was put back in place Sept. 15. Now it will be restored again, said **Iwo Lowy**, manager of the art gallery that placed the sculpture in front of its windows. The work will be done by **Joseph Ternbach**, who restored the piece the first time, Mrs. Lowy said. When he heard of the latest destruction, Ternbach, near tears, said, "It becomes like your own child."

* * *

It may be not be as romantic as a Viking longship, but the King of Sweden's new boat is more expensive and it packs a whole lot more power. **King Carl Gustaf** has ordered the new craft for delivery this spring — it's fitted with two 270-horsepower diesel engines and will hit 20 knots. The pricetag — $235,000.

* * *

From now on, it's Cavaliera **Philomena De Sopo**. The Italian government, in a ceremony at the Italian consulate in New York, bestowed its Order of Merit and the rank of cavaliera upon the West Paterson, N.J., woman for her work on behalf of Italian immigrants in New Jersey. She has directed the tutoring and counseling activities of the Italian Catholic Center in Paterson for 10 years. According to Cavaliera De Sopo, who emigrated from Italy 25 years ago, the rank is "something like a knight."

* * *

Burt Reynolds and **Sally Field**, one of Hollywood's most celebrated couples, are splitting up, the New York Daily News reports. The paper said that the two, who met during the filming of "Smokey and the Bandit," are ending the relationship with completion of the filming of a sequel in Jupiter, Fla., in about a week.

* * *

Now that her chances of occupying the White House next year as the nation's first lady have faded, **Linda Ronstadt** has decided to make her acting debut instead. She'll be featured this summer in the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Pirates of Penzance" — in the role of Mabel — for **Joe Papp**'s Public Theater in a series of performances in New York's Central Park Theater. The part for a coloratura will be brought down slightly to conform to Linda's own range, but Papp says she'll still have a higher range in the 100-year-old operetta than she uses on her albums.

* * *

Bruce Garfunkle — co-owner of Magique disco in Manhattan — thought Penthouse Pet **Cheryl Rixon** doing a Lady Godiva bit aboard a white horse would be a nice touch for his "cowboys and Indians" party. An agent from the New York Board of Health thought otherwise and slapped him with a summons for "bringing an animal into a restaurant." Says Garfunkle, "I said, 'But this is not a restaurant,' and he said, 'Do you serve ice in your drinks?' I said 'Yes,' and he said, 'Then you're a restaurant.'" Garfunkle, who faces a $500 fine for Cheryl's near nude gallop around the dance floor, says next time he'll hold the ice.

* * *

"They've got a certain something, a distinctive look, excitement that lights up TV and movie screens, the printed page, their private lives," says Good Housekeeping. They're the 10 most beautiful blondes. According to author **Lois Wyse**, whose new book "Blonde Beautiful Blonde" is excerpted in the April issue, the top 10 are (in alphabetical order): **Candice Bergen, Catherine Deneuve, Bo Derek, Farrah Fawcett, Cheryl Ladd, Dina Merrill, Deborah Raffin, Barbara Sinatra, Meryl Streep** and **Cheryl Tiegs**.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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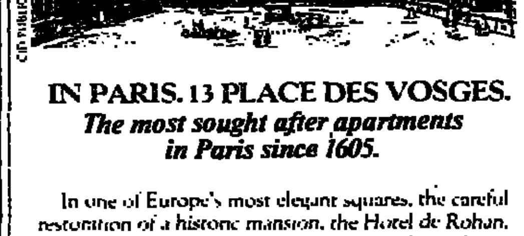
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